

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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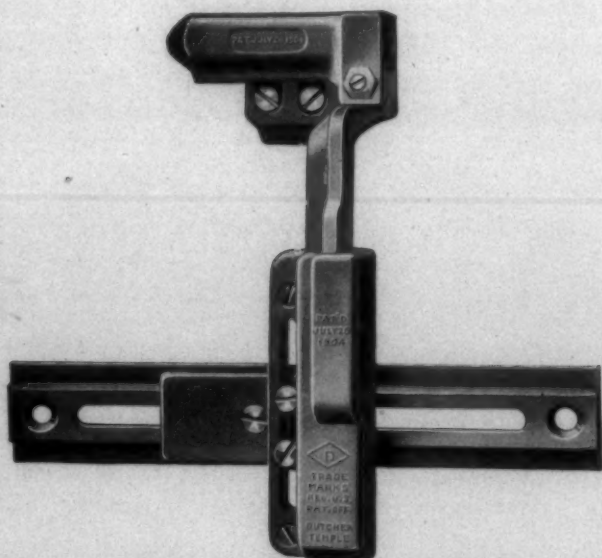
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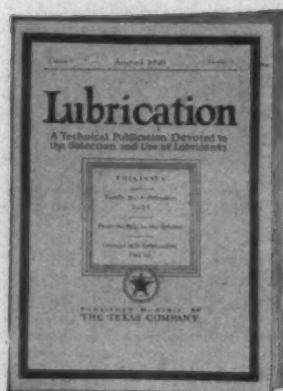
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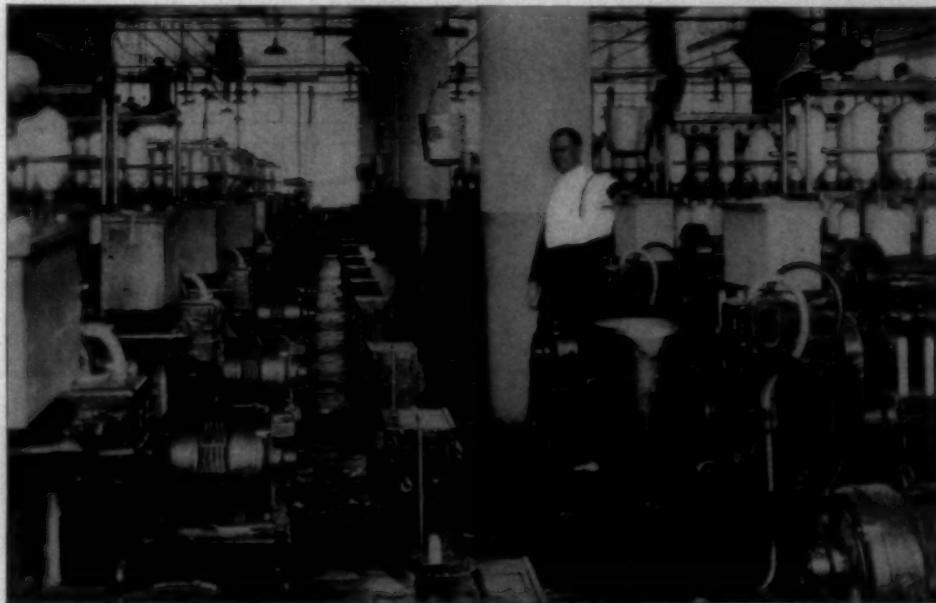
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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The Textile Industry in Poland

(Compiled by William J. Kelly.)

The great development of the Polish textile industry which took place in the years following 1900 had established Russian Poland as one of the main textile centers of Europe by the time of the outbreak of the World War. It was known that the industry centering around Lodz was producing some of the finest textiles in the Continent and had built up an extensive market in Eastern Europe for its products. The larger mills and their owners were well known in Europe, so that in 1919 when the work of reconstruction began in Poland, the textile industry was able to secure foreign assistance without which the restarting of the mills would have been long delayed.

In the United States the Polish industry was not so well known. Almost half of the raw cotton used in Poland was of American origin, but as the business was done through one or more British or German intermediaries there was little contact between the American cotton and the Polish textile merchants.

Moreover, in the minds of most Americans, not given to making nice distinctions, the Polish industry was not distinguished from the Russian industry with which it was joined in the official trade statistics of the American government.

Even when compared with the Russian industry, the output of the Polish textile industry was imposing, representing between 28 per cent and 30 per cent of the textile output of the entire Russian Empire. In the new Poland, the sixth state in Europe in point of size and population, the textile industry ranks first in the industrial field.

Influences are now working to foster direct trade relations, especially in the cotton industry, between Poland and the United States to the exclusion of all European middlemen. In view of this, there is need at this time for a complete description of the Polish textile industry, its organization, equipment, markets, and its relation to the raw cotton market in the United States.

The major textile centers of Poland are Lodz, Warsaw and Kalisz—all in former Russian Poland. It is in the district of Piotrkow, of which Lodz has reached its greatest development.

The Lodz district is a huge unit of cotton and woolen mills employing before the war more than 100,000 textile workers. So far as size and technical equipment are concerned, the larger mills at Lodz are the best equipped and organized on the continent. The larger cotton mills compare favorably in equipment with those of Manchester, as indeed most of the equipment is of English origin.

In these three districts there were in 1913 about 600 establishments of which 422 were in the Lodz area. Warsaw could count upwards of a hundred mills and Galisz had sixty-three. Two other minor textile producing regions are worthy of mention, Bialystok, a city of about 125 miles northeast of Warsaw, and Bielsk in Teschen Silesia, were woolen centers.

In Galicia there is a slight development of the woolen industry.

In Poznan and West Prussia there is no textile industry worthy of the name and in Upper Silesia, whose political status is awaiting settlement, the industry is very feebly developed.

The normal pre-war annual production of the Polish textile industry as a whole was about \$200,000,000 (pre-war value), of which 60 per cent, or about \$120,000,000, was in cotton goods.

The cotton industry in Poland disposed of 1,435,000 spindles and 26,090 looms; the woolen industry of 1,120,330 spindles and 29,550 looms; and the linen and hemp industry of 44,800 spindles and 3,900 looms.

During the world war the Lodz textile mills suffered from the German policy of requisitioning to the extent of losing valuable metal parts. The large machines and the buildings were not, as a general rule, damaged. In 1919 a credit granted by one of the larger Continental banks enabled the mills to make up some of their deficiencies in their equipment, so that today it can be said that the mills only await a normal supply of raw materials, cotton and wool, to resume normal production.

The Polish state was formed in November, 1918. Early in the following spring Poland received a European credit for the cotton industry and with the help of Herbert Hoover's first shipment of cotton to

Poland in May, 1919, the industry was revived.

Since that time the situation in the industry has continued to improve steadily. The most recent figures available indicate that the cotton mills are operating at about one-third of their pre-war capacity. Forty-seven plants are now working about half a million spindles and 10,000 looms.

The woolen industry has been slower to recover. The American Trade Commissioner at Warsaw, Mr. Louis Van Norman, recently reported that it was operating at about 20 per cent of its pre-war capacity. About 240,000 spindles and 5,100 looms are now working.

The main problem facing both the cotton and the woolen industry in Poland is that of securing an adequate supply of raw material. The depreciation of the Polish mark is so great that cash purchases abroad are practically out of the question. The credits which have been granted the industry in Europe have not been large enough to meet the urgent needs of the situation. The British government in December, 1920, granted a credit of 35,000 bales of wool to the government of Poland which will be distributed among the Polish woolen mills on credit secured by mortgages and other securities. Under the terms of the agreement 45 per cent of the manufactured woolen products must be exported, thus creating a credit with which additional purchases of wool may be made. It is estimated that this arrangement will take care of the needs of the Polish woolen industry for a period of about eight months.

The outlook for a supply of raw cotton is not so definite at the present moment. Normally the Lodz industry consumed about 69,000 tons of raw cotton annually. About half of this was obtained from the United States and the rest mainly from Russia. The Russian market is in a state of chaos and no one can predict when normal trade relations will be resumed in that quarter.

In America Poland faces the problem of how to finance purchases of raw cotton. At the time of the recent visit of the Polish Vice Minister of Finance, Mr. Rybarski, to the United States the cotton situation was thoroughly canvassed with the members of the American Polish

Chamber of Commerce and the representatives of the Polish Government in this country. A proposal which elicited much discussion and which may become the basis of a working plan involves the purchase of cotton on credit secured by mortgages on the mill properties in Poland guaranteed by combinations of Polish banks and in turn underwritten by the Polish government.

Besides raw material, the Polish industry is badly in need of dyestuffs. There is an immediate demand for 2,500 tons of dyestuffs.

In seeking a credit for raw cotton the Polish industry can point with assurance to the market which exists in Poland and in the neighboring states for the products of the cotton mills. On the basis of the pre-war level of production it is estimated that the domestic consumption of cotton products will be about 70 per cent of the output and the export trade with the eastern provinces will easily absorb the rest. There is a great demand for manufactured goods at Lodz and the prices have recently advanced 20 to 30 per cent. The increased demand is explained by the arrival of buyers from Poznan and Galicia, provinces which in pre-war times were supplied by German and Austrian mills. These districts, with a population equal to that of former Russian Poland, will in the future look to the Lodz industry for their textile needs.

Poland will have no difficulty in regaining its market in the Ukraine and South Russia for textile products, being aided in this by the breakdown of the Moscow industry, which is likely to continue for at least ten years.

Lodz—The Polish Manchester.

The output of the textile industries before the war represented 60 per cent of the total production of the industries of Russian Poland. The industry in Poland has been long established. In the days of the old Polish Kingdom, the hand-made textiles, spun and woven in the homes of the Polish peasants, were well known throughout continental Europe. The present modern factory system was founded about a hundred years ago in Russian Poland. At that time the government aided the establishment of the textile mills in every possible way, by

giving free land and extensive privileges to Saxon and Belgian cotton and wool manufacturers who were willing to settle in the district of Lodz, then numbering only about 2,500 inhabitants. Several prominent manufacturers took advantage of the favorable conditions, and in their wake came many skilled textile workers who assisted the manufacturers to build up a thriving industry based upon wide professional knowledge and experience and strengthened by a splendid spirit of co-operation.

In the beginning the Polish mills supplied only the narrow and limited home demand. Very soon, however, with the building of railroads, this small market was extended far into Russia and in time the Polish textile manufacturers became one of the most important of the Russian industries. From 1902 to 1910, that is to say in the course of eight years, the number of textile factories in Poland increased 87 per cent, the output 65 per cent, and the number of workmen 24 per cent.

During their occupation of Poland the Germans pursued their policy of economic destruction, already initiated in the industrial regions of France and Belgium. A thorough system of requisitions conducted with the object of obtaining machines and tools and of forcing the Polish textile industries to be dependent on Germany after the war was worked out.

Valuable machinery was often destroyed, for the sake of a small piece of copper. Belts, cables and straps from the weaving and spinning departments and copper and

brass parts from the finishing department were carried off into Germany. This was the main loss to the textile mills. With few exceptions, no damage was done to the big machines. Most of the machinery, however, was rendered practically useless for the time by the removal of vital parts.

It is to the credit of the Polish textile mill owners, that during the more than five years of idleness, they maintained the mills in excellent condition. No looms or spindles were allowed to rust. The unused ones were oiled, greased, and protected from moisture by watchmen. Today the carding machines greet the visitor with an array of fine steel points that seem like new.

Since the first re-awakening the situation has continued to improve without interruption. Had it not been for the war against the Soviets, some observers believe that Poland would already be 75 per cent efficient in the textile industry.

Textile manufacture in former Russian Poland was concentrated in the three western districts of Piotrkow, Warsaw and Kalisz. The capital gives its attention mainly to specialties such as curtains, carpets, laces, and ribbons. Kalisz makes chiefly laces. It is in the Piotrkow district, of which Lodz is the center, that the textile industries of Poland have reached their greatest development.

The Lodz industrial district, often called "the Polish Manchester," consists of the city of Lodz, numbering about 500,000 inhabitants, and several neighboring towns, chiefly Zgiers, Pabianice and Ozorkov. It

comprises a huge unit of woolen and cotton mills employing before the war more than 100,000 textile workers, besides many other kinds of employees running into the tens of thousands.

The cotton industry has developed along the lines of the English textile industry, utilizing the best modern ideas of technical organization. All the spinning machinery and most of the looms are of English origin and the entire organization is modelled after the Lancashire and Manchester patterns. The cotton mills at Lodz, especially the larger ones, usually represent a complete technical unit in which the entire process of manufacturing raw cotton into finished goods is effected. There are also many other mills in which only a single stage of the manufacturing process is carried on, that is to say, there are spinning mills, weaving mills and dyeing and printing mills. Many of the weaving mills work not for themselves but for other manufacturers who supply them with yarn. Some of the factories are so arranged that they can be rented and special machinery installed for specific purposes. Thus a manufacturer can make cotton goods without being compelled to buy either a factory or the requisite machinery.

In many of the factories today the work is being carried on in three shifts. An ordinary workman receives about 140 marks a day, and a master workman from 200 to 300 marks. In the spinning, weaving, and finishing departments wages are generally paid on a basis of piece work. The working year in most

of the mills consists of 292 days. The pre-war labor week of 50 hours has been reduced by legislation to 47 hours. The workmen are not members of trade unions in the American sense but belong to one or another of the political labor parties which have economic programs.

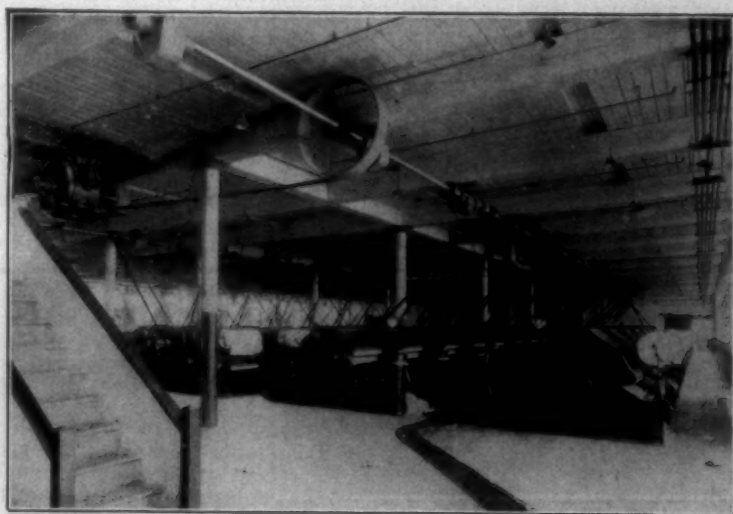
Most of the Lodz mills carry out a good deal of welfare work. In normal times they provided houses, schools, kindergartens and playgrounds. There have been no important conflicts with the men. The city of Lodz is under a moderate socialistic government, which has nothing in common with Bolshevik plans or programmes. The labor organizations are not communistic in their programmes.

The complete re-establishment of the textile industry is regarded in Poland as a great step forward in the solution of the unemployment problem. The visitor to Lodz carries away the impression that Polish labor is docile and law abiding. Lodz itself has the aspect and character of a large European city.

It is fortunate that the Lodz district is in the heart of Poland and safe from Bolshevik ravages. The urgency of the military situation last summer for a time withdrew many workers from the textile mills into the army, but the splendid victory realized over the Bolsheviks enabled these men to return to their vital task in industry with a minimum of lost time.

Some men fill up their offices with fine, comfortable chairs and then complain if people come in to occupy them.

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Relation Between Strength of Fibres and Yarn

(By Wm. Scott Taggart, M. I. Mech. E., in Textile Recorder, Manchester, England).

In due time we shall probably have some standard methods of testing the strength of fibres and yarns, in which case there will be an opportunity of formulating some definite relationship between the two factors. It need scarcely be added that, although several experimenters have made researches in fibre and yarn strength, their results have always been presented in such a form as to absolutely prevent any reasoning being applied to them, so that, in a general way, the industry has adopted the attitude of considering that the strength of cotton yarns represent only 20 to 25 per cent of the total strength of the fibres composing them.

To have arrived at such a conclusion, even from the inadequate tests made and a total lack of information on the procedure, served some useful purpose, inasmuch as it fixed to some extent the strength of fabrics in which strength was a factor of some importance. When this low strength test is insufficient for some special purpose spinners can produce a stronger yarn, and it is not uncommon to find a range of strengths for the same counts, produced by variations in processes or by alterations in the cotton used.

Variations in processes may take a number of forms, not the least of which will be the exercise of greater care in mixing the cotton; better settings in the opening and cleaning

machines for the extraction of impurities and the shortest fibres and fluff; better piecings in the different processes; cleanliness in all the machines to prevent waste being carried forward and incorporated in the slivers, rovings and yarn; alterations in draft and settings of rollers; alterations in doubling; mixing at the scutcher or draw frame; alterations in the number of ends put up at the fly frames; combing; double

combing; preparation for combing; amount of waste taken out at the card and the comber; variations in speeds and production in some of the machines; variations in hanks of laps, sliver and rovings; changes in the amount of twist put into the rovings and yarn; the elimination or reduction of friction of the material in passing from one part of a machine to another part, such as over guide rods, guide plates, plates, fun-

nels, flyer tops and paddles, etc. Many more factors could be innum-erated, but the foregoing are sufficient to indicate that a wide range of strengths may be obtained in any given counts and cotton by the mere difference between care and carelessness in the operative and the management, and this difference may be emphasized by the difference between skill and ignorance of the processes and the capabilities of the machinery.

Alteration of the cotton used is almost obvious as a cause of a change in the strength of the yarn. The alteration may be brought about by using the same stapled cotton but of a cleaner type; by improving the mixing in bulk; by adding a better grade cotton in the form of a lap at the scutcher or slivers at the draw frame; by using a longer stapled cotton; by eliminating or reducing the quantity of reused waste, etc., etc.

The foregoing items are all important factors in mill management and severally and collectively have great influence on the strength of the fibres composing it. Under given cotton. A natural consequence of this is that it is practically impossible to make any yarn equal in strength to the collective strength of the fibres composing it. Under normal conditions, as judged by the old tests, which give a loss of about 75 per cent in strength, a considerable proportion of this 75 per cent

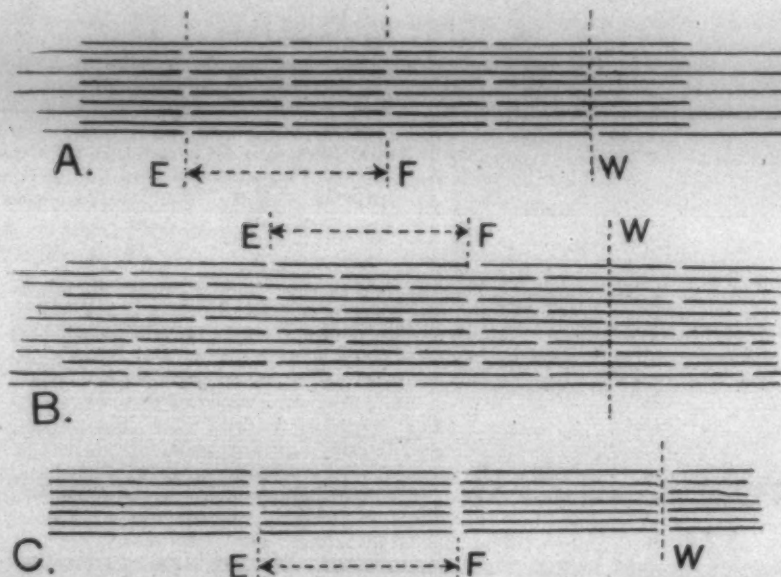


Fig. 1.



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must be put down to bad management, or rather indifferent knowledge or appreciation of operative functions of the machine and character of the cotton. Under very careful supervision of a sample of cotton—made into yarn for the express purpose of testing the strength and comparing it with the total strength of the fibres in its cross section—it has been found possible to reduce the loss of strength to as low as 35 per cent. It need scarcely be added that this was not done in a mill, but, nevertheless, it was a real practical test carried out on mill machinery at all stages, Egyptian cotton (sakels) of good staple being used, and combed yarn being produced.

Apart from the above practical factors that lower or increase the strength of yarn, there are further and very important items that enter into the question of its quality to resist breakage, viz., the arrangement of the fibres among themselves and the amount of twist to which they are subjected to bind them together into a thread.

Suppose we took, say, thirty-nine single straight full-length fibres of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. cotton and twisted them into what would be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. piece of yarn (this would be about 100s counts). This short piece of yarn would probably give the full strength of the average strength of the fibres composing it. This of course is obvious and is an idealistic state. Yarn is built up of these fibres, end to end or overlapping in every imaginable way. If one set of the above-mentioned 39 fibres were placed end to end of another similar

set and the joints being directly over each other as at C, Fig. 1, it is quite clear that there could be no strength whatever under such conditions—in fact, yarn could not be made. The fibres must overlap and be twisted around each other. The overlapping and the twisting are vital factors in the production of yarn. These two factors, however, are not only important elements of yarn construction, but they are all important in giving strength to the yarn.

Let us assume that we are dealing with straight full length fibres—this gives us the ideal stated. How ought these fibres to be arranged in order to obtain a maximum strength under similar conditions of twist? In Fig. 1 we have already seen that example C, with the fibres end to end, gives no strength at all. At A the fibres overlap each other one-half, and if twisted together it is clear that only 50 per cent of the strength of the fibres can be obtained if a test is made on a length ex-

ceeding half the length of the fibres. At B the fibres are arranged one and two-thirds respectively of an overlap. This arrangement gives us two-thirds of the strength of the fibres, on the supposition, of course, that the breakage would not be due to slippage of the fibres. A further example may now be taken in which an ideal 100s counts of sakel is shown in Fig. 2, consisting of perfect and uniform fibres arranged in a progressive series of overlaps so that there is but one weak spot due to no overlap. The yarn consists of 39 fibres and when twisted together as at X, so that at an ygiven cross section, only two of the 78 fibres will be found end to end, thus showing a weakness of $\frac{1}{39}$ th of the total strength of the fibres, equal to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of strength. This might well be considered an ideal arrangement of the fibres, but twisting must now be taken into account. To do this one must enter into details a little more fully. For spinning 100s counts the standard twists will be 36

per inch, so that for a length of staple of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. there will be 63 twists. Any two given fibres will overlap to the extent of 0.44 in. and in this length there will be 62 twists or little more than half a twist binding any two fibres together. The question now arises, how many twists are sufficient to prevent slippage? It must be confessed at once that nobody knows, but it may be taken for granted that several twists would be necessary, and a glance at Fig. 2 will show at once that at least 10 fibres will not have twist enough to prevent slippage. This feature alone will reduce the strength of the yarn by 25 per cent, and granted that a yarn could be made with fibres arranged as shown in Fig. 2, a fracture of the yarn would show a number of unbroken fibre ends among the fractured ends at the point of breakage. All yarns, when broken, show these unbroken ends, and it is simply due to the fact that in any arrangement of fibres in yarn there are a certain proportion of them so lightly twisted that the tensile strain is thrown on to a reduced number of the fibres, and when fracture occurs the lightly twisted ends slip over each other undamaged.

This consideration of full length straight fibres leads to the conclusion that a considerable reduction in strength must be expected in the most ideal arrangement of the fibres. If we now consider a combination of fibres such as shown in Fig. 2 is never possible, and that these fibres are of varying length and with a very diverse degree of

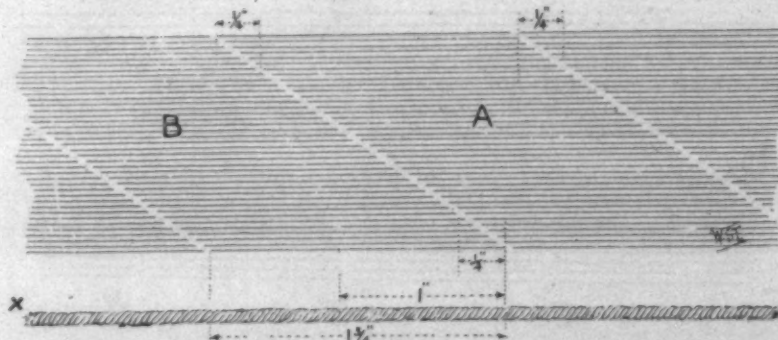


Fig. 2.

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overlapping, we shall realize the futility of ever expecting the strength of yarn to approach within a considerable percentage of the total strength of the fibres composing it. Since, however, the maximum possible strength would appear to be dependent on the arrangement of the fibres in the yarn, and that this possible strength is reduced by the faulty practical working of the preparation, it may not be out of place to point out that better methods in preparing fibres for yarn making would result in great improvements in strength and regularity, and in this direction it is interesting to note the comber lays the fibres in a condition somewhat similar to that shown at B in Fig. 1, but this disposition is practically destroyed in passing through the drawing rollers of subsequent machines. Presuming that a comber

web could be split up in a manner similar to that used on a condenser card and the divided ends spun into yarn, an excellent strong yarn would be the result.

In a brief article it has not been found possible to do more than touch on the salient features of diagrams such as Figs. 1 and 2, but the student will recognize the use to which they can be put, and they form an interesting if only preliminary basis upon which to commence a process of reasoning not only as regards the strength of yarn, but also on its regularity; its composition of varying fibres, weak, strong, long and short. If we can obtain some idea of the perfect yarn, it will not be difficult to reason out the various causes that prevent its attainment, and to adjust or machinery to as practical a maximum as the mill conditions will allow.

Electric Heating of Textile Mills

(By Wirth S. Scott, Manager Industrial Heating Section, Supply Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.)

One of the most interesting and progressive steps made to date is the heating of a large textile mill, electrically. It has been an accepted fundamental principle that electricity could not compete with coal for the heating of buildings. Recent investigations have been made, however, which show that electricity can compete with coal, taking all the facts into consideration, and when current is obtainable at one per cent a KW hour and coal at \$8 per ton.

The Canadian Cottons Company of Canada, after a thorough investigation and examination of the proposition submitted by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., entered into a contract with them for the heating of one of their new mills being built at Milltown, N. B. The building is 184 feet wide by 410 feet long, two stories high, and has an installed capacity of 2,200 KW for maintaining a temperature of 65 degrees F. within the building, with an outside temperature of 20 degrees below zero.

A hot air system of heating is employed, this being recognized as the most effective manner of heating buildings, besides providing good ventilation at all times. During the summer, the system may be operated as a strictly ventilating system, without the heat being on. This does not interfere with the humidifying system usually employed in textile mills, and, as a matter of fact, should result in a more uniform humidity being maintained.

The heaters are concentrated into two controlled systems, one for each half of the building, and are placed in the housing similar to those used with steam coils, the air being drawn through the heaters by a suction fan, and distributed through the building by means of vent pipes.

Electric contact making thermostats are used for maintaining the temperature constant within narrow limits, which in connection with magnetic contractors, hold the temperature constant, continually and entirely automatically at the 65 degrees F. throughout the entire 24

hours irrespective of the outside temperature. The installation is thoroughly safeguarded so that in the event of power going off the motor driving the exhaust fans, the current is automatically cut off the heaters. It is further safeguarded to the extent that if the temperature within the heater housing goes beyond a predetermined limit, the heaters are automatically disconnected from the line. In the event that the temperature within the room should go beyond a given point due to the possible failure of the controlling thermostats, a separately operated thermostat will cause the sounding of a loud gong, which will be sufficient to attract the attention of the watchman day or night.

By the electrically heating of mills, particularly where water power is available, there is an enormous opportunity for conserving our natural resources, particularly the coal. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken at once, by those companies who are fortunate enough to operate plants deriving their power from waterfalls, or those whose purchase power from water power plants, to investigate the advantages offered by means of electric heating.

Some Animal.

"Do animals possess the sentiment of affection?" asked the teacher of small Margaret.

"Yes, ma'am, almost always."

"Correct," said the teacher, turning to young Harold: "And now tell me what animal has the greatest natural fondness for man?"

With but slight hesitation, the little fellow answered: "Woman."

Governess: When did William the Conqueror come to England?

Pupil: I don't know.

Governess: But doesn't it say in your book, "William the Conqueror, 1066?"

Pupil: Yes; but I thought that was his telephone number.



Interior of Noyes-Buick Building, Boston, Mass.

It Starts White, Stays White and Wears Like Iron

Dixielite is a revelation to the man who has never brightened the interior of his factory. To the man who has used other whites, it sets new and higher standards for him to judge by.

For there's nothing half-hearted or half-way about Dixielite. It is a pure, rich white that mixes good cheer with daylight and distributes it evenly to the farthest and darkest corners.

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Remember that Dixielite is the perfect white finish for walls and ceilings of mills, factories, and warehouses. It comes in flat, semi-gloss and gloss finishes. It is made by the oldest paint and varnish makers in New England. Over seventy years of experience guarantee its superiority. Let us send you Booklet No. 55. Write for it today.

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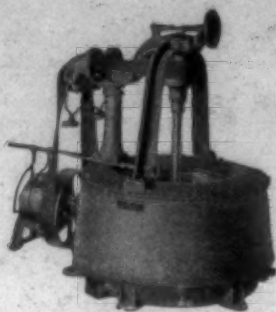
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SPECIAL CATALOG

Tolhurst Machine Works
Troy, N. Y.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building
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Alabama Wants Cotton Bags Instead of Jute.

Montgomery, Ala.—Several days ago, Capt. W. R. Greene, secretary of the Alabama Division of the American Cotton Association, addressed letters to the several chambers of commerce of Alabama asking them to take up the matter with their shippers of having articles shipped in jute bags enclosed in cotton bags in future. Several have already informed the headquarters that the matter is under consideration and has met the approval of their members.

The Rotary Kiwanis and other civic bodies were also asked to agitate the matter and the Albany-Decatur Kiwanis Club have taken definite steps already, and have notified Mr. Greene, it is stated, that upon investigation they find that in some cases they will have to pay a premium of \$1 per ton to have shorts and bran shipped in cotton, but that all orders sent out from that city during the week demanded this and that the merchants there were willing to pay this extra cost.

Not only will they insist that sugar, shorts, bran, corn, oats and other grain, but every article that usually is shipped in jute bags will be in cotton from now on, and that the manufacturers and shippers with whom they have corresponded have agreed to do so.

The object of the association is to create a demand at home for the low grades of cotton that have piled up a tremendous surplus. It is claimed by officials of the American

Cotton Association that if all articles shipped in bags could be shipped in cotton bags, practically all the low grade cotton could be consumed here at home.

Two large cotton mills in South Carolina, it is said, have recently installed machinery for manufacturing this low grade cotton into shipping bags and bagging for the cotton bale.

Package of Cloth Sent to Admiral McCully for Kiddies.

Anderson, S. C.—A package that will delight Admiral McCully was sent to his Washington home last week by the vice-president of Brogon Mill, B. B. Gossett. It was 200 yards of "Lad and Lassie" cloth to make dresses, aprons, and rompers, for the seven Russian children which he has recently adopted. Mr. Gossett knew of the Admiral's love for Anderson, and also of his policy to use everything made at home is possible, so he made this contribution.

When the children were brought from Russia they had no clothes, just barely enough to cover them, not enough for warmth. When the ship arrived at Brest the children were taken off and warm clothes procured, although not much attention could be paid to the fit of the clothes, having to take what could be gotten, even if a bachelor admiral knew what children should have. Now they will be dressed in South Carolina cloth, made in the home town of the admiral.

Staley's Textile Starches

in Distinct Grades
for Distinct Purposes in

Sizing and Finishing



Offered as
**Pearl - Anchor -
Eclipse - White Oak -
Special Warp Sizing -
and Radio -**

All For Service or no Sale

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.
Decatur, Illinois.

Conditions Cause Variations in Spinning Rooms

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.
Gentlemen:

I have just been reading the account you give of the spinners' meeting which was held in Spartanburg, S. C., January 21. I notice from the discussion in regard to the doffing, oiling, banding, etc., there seems to be quite a difference of opinion as to the best method of doing these things. This can be very easily accounted for by the man who has had some experience in different mills and in different localities. What will work best at one mill is not always the best at the other. Conditions are generally different, and the conditions have a great deal to do with it. Even if two mills are located in the same town it is not always best to do things the same way. One mill might have the frames set crosswise the room, while the other has them set lengthwise. One may have a 30-inch alley and the other a 24-inch. One mill probably has the spooling in the middle of the room between the warp and filling frames, while the other has it at one end of the room, or perhaps in a different room off to itself.

From a number of years of practical experience as overseer I find that the same rules will not always work satisfactorily in the different mills. I have changed jobs a few times and the first thing I do when starting on a new job is to study the conditions, and sometimes I have to do a little experimenting in order to find the best way to do some things in that particular room, so that I may get the best results.

I have been overseer of a room with about sixty thousand spindles for the past twelve years, and our numbers range from 8s to 24s, our frames set crosswise the room, and we have a 24-inc halley, warp in one end of the room and filling in the other end, spooling and warping is on the same floor, but in one end of the room to itself. We do quite a lot of changing from one number to another on warp and filling, and this makes it more difficult to arrange the doffing. I would prefer two doffers to a set, and arrange it this way where we can match them up, but as a rule we can't always do this to the best advantage, so we have some, one doffer sets, and we also have one four doffer set (learners) with a head doffer to look after them and help with the end piecing.

Now, in regard to the oiling and banding, I have one man to each section (40 frames) who does the oiling and banding. He carries a bunch of bands with him all the time and ties them on as they break off. We oil the bearings at head end of frame once a day, cylinder bearings once a week, front steel roll stands once a day, back stands once a week, front top rolls twice a week, middle and back rolls once a week. We use non-fluid oil on top rolls, and a medium heavy oil for stands and all other general oiling

except spindles, where we use the best grade of spindle oil we can get. We oil spindles every two weeks, half of them one week and the other half the next. About every six months we oil the spindles with kerosine oil, which keeps the bolsters cleaned off, and from gumming up. This causes the spindle to run smooth and free. We use lard oil on lifting rods once a week, which keeps them working free and from hanging up.

In addition to the oiling and banding, this man does all the cleaning overhead, brushing down the walls, windows, etc., once a week; also runs all the errands for the section man, such as going to the repair shop, supply room, roller room, etc., and assists the section man with his breakdowns and anything else he is called on to do, and he is in line for promotion to a section.

I have experimented on having a certain one to do the banding and others to do the oiling, and a special boy to oil the spindles, but I find that we get better results to have one man to each section to do the oiling and banding and hold him responsible for the work.

Now, as I have stated above, conditions are different in the various mills and what is best in one mill may not be the best way to handle it in the other, so you can be governed accordingly.

SPINNER.

Wants to Know Yarn Cost.

February 5, 1921.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen:

Would be glad to have the following question answered through your Bulletin, under signature of "X. Y. Z."

In making 26/1 and 28/1 hosiery yarns, what would be considered a good cost for spinning, winding and packing?

Mr. Eddleman on Southern Trip.

F. Clement Eddleman, of Philadelphia, who represents the Holbrook Rawhide Company, of Providence, is making a trip through the Southern mill territory, stopping at Charlotte, Greenville and other points this week. He is studying trade conditions for his company, which is preparing to enlarge their business with Southern mills.

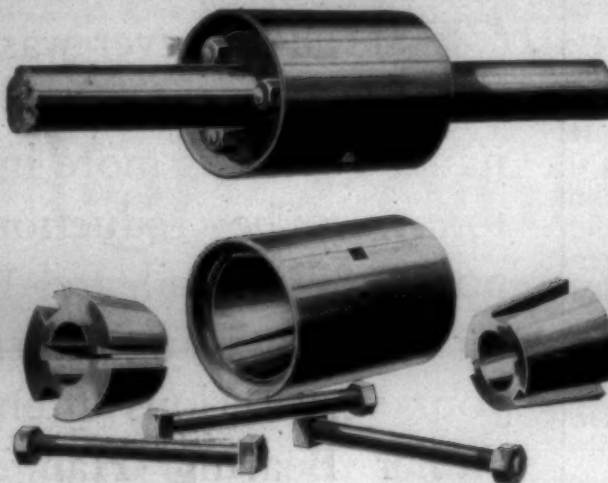
The Holbrook Rawhide Company, manufacturers of the well known "H. K." brand of pickers, is well known in the South, their pickers having been used in Southern mills for many years. The company is one of the oldest in the country, having been established in 1822. Their product is handled by dealers in practically all parts of the South.

Employment Clerk: Are you a man who watches the clock?

Clerical Applicant: No, sir; I watch the stenographer. As soon as she begins powdering her nose, I put up the books.



COTTON MILL COMPRESSION COUPLINGS



of the DOUBLE CONE TYPE are of strong construction, easily applied to, or removed from shafts. The ideal coupling for cotton mills.

We are Manufacturing Engineers, specializing on *Power Transmission Machinery*. We will be glad to co-operate with your engineers in solving your transmission problems.

T. B. Wood's Sons Company

Chambersburg, Pa.

MILTON G. SMITH, Southern Sales Agent, Greenville, S. C.



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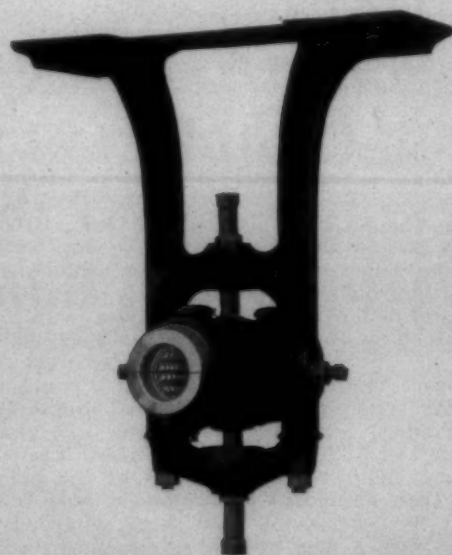
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THERE never was a time when saving power, oil, and maintenance costs was more important than today. The reduction of 15% in power, 80% in oil, and 100% in maintenance for your line shafts is worth your very serious attention. Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers are split which makes them easy to put on the shaft, and once on you can forget them for twenty or thirty years except to oil them four times a year.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company
New York, N. Y.

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Hyatt Line Shaft Box
In Pioneer Steel Frame

Cotton Manufactures Exports Make Record.

New York—Cotton manufactures exports of the United States made a record during 1920 and the United States now supplies nearly 15 per cent of the cotton goods entering international trade as compared with about 5 per cent at the beginning of the world war. These facts are the outstanding features of an analysis of the cotton manufactures exports of the country announced by the National City Bank. It shows \$400,000,000 worth of cotton manufactures were sent out of the United States last year, while only \$51,000,000 worth were exported in the year immediately preceding the war.

About 850,000,000 yards of cotton cloths were exported as compared with 326,000,000 yards in 1914, with prices averaging 29 cents a yard as against about seven cents a yard in 1914. Although the United States produces two-thirds of the world's cotton, the country had never been a large exporter of cotton goods until war conditions cut off the cotton goods markets of the world from their usual source of supplies when these markets naturally turned to the United States.

This demand for American cotton goods comes from everywhere and in increasing volume the analysis states. Argentine took 45,000,000 yards, compared with 1,500,000 in 1914; Brazil took 9,000,000, compared with 1,000,000; and South America as a whole took 425,000,000 as compared with 53,000,000, or eight times as much in quantity, notwithstanding prices averaged approximately four times as much as in 1914. Canada increased her taking from 26,000,000 to 76,000,000 yards, while Australia is also surprising her mother country by increasing her consumption of American cotton.

International trade in cotton goods averaged about \$1,100,000,000 yearly prior to the war, of which the United States supplied about \$50,000,000 worth. Last year the world's trade aggregated \$3,000,000,000 it is estimated. Great Britain, which buys most of her cotton from the United States, still leads in world cotton goods trade, her total exports last year, at par for sterling, having been about \$1,900,000,000. American export totalled \$400,000,000. France \$275,000,000, Japan \$250,000,000 and Switzerland \$150,000,000.

Dunean Installs Modern Silk Mill.

A large and modern silk mill is being established as an addition to Dunean Mills, at Greenville, S. C., and the building for this addition now is complete, and machinery is beginning to arrive.

The new building is of concrete and steel, is one of the most modern in this section and covers 80x150 feet of ground. It is to be equipped for winding and warping silk, and will serve to enable Dunean to take silk in its second stage, just as it is imported from Japan on skeins or "hangs," and wind, warp and weave it into the finished product.

Heretofore, Dunean has been forced to purchase silk in the North, where it is prepared for the loom. This has inconvenienced the mill at

time several ways, and the installation of this new plant will eliminate much delay. It will also aid in keeping the city of Greenville at the forefront as the "Textile Center of the South."

Asked regarding the machinery to be installed in the new plant R. E. Henry, president and manager of Dunean, said that nine winders and

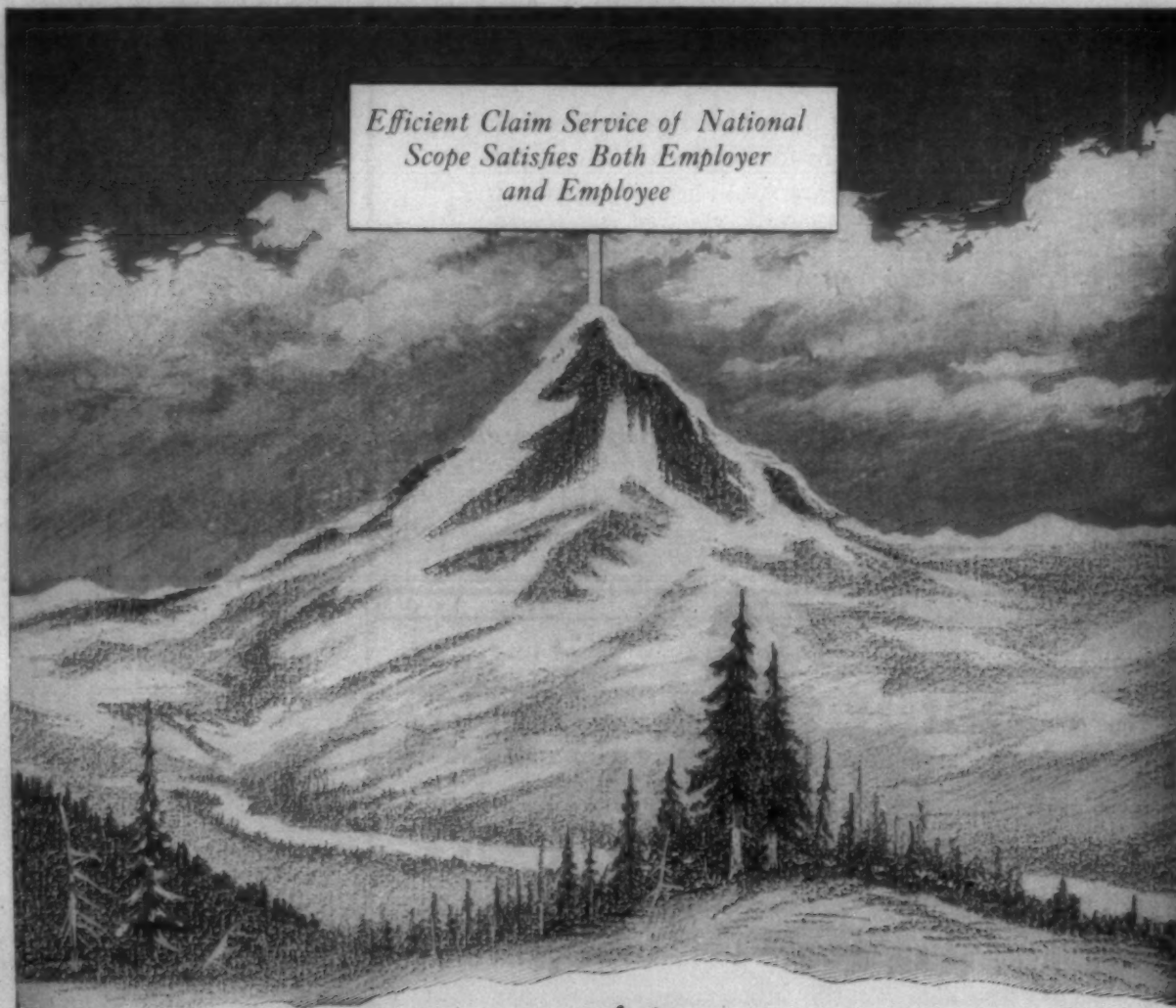
seven warpers are to be used. The winders will carry approximately 1,000 spindles. It is estimated that a score or more operatives will be employed in the new plant.

Judson Mill, which, like Dunean, manufactures silk voiles, has had a plant similar to the new plant being installed at Dunean, for some time. This addition to Dunean, therefore,

places both Dunean and Judson virtually in a class to themselves, so far as Southern mills are concerned, for few are able to manufacture the goods made by these plants.

Dunean Mill has 15,000 spindles, 1,200 looms and makes all combed fancies, cotton and silk voiles, yarn dyed shirtings and so forth. Judson, with 52,640 spindles and 1,288 looms.

This High Point



of the

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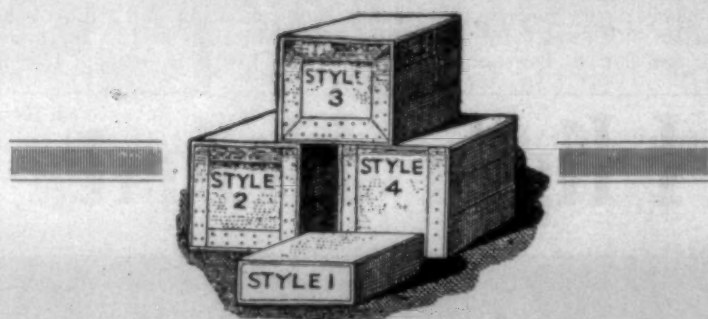
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These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

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White Pine, N. C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut

We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

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Drawer 330

HICKORY, N. C.

Employers Liability Insurance At Cost

The MILLERS INDEMNITY UNDERWRITERS saved Southern Textile Mills twenty-seven per cent. of their liability insurance premiums for the years 1918 and 1919. We specialize in class insurance, which is the real answer to INSURANCE AT COST.

Our service is of a personal nature, and through our Greenville Office we are specially equipped to care for the needs of the Carolina Mills.

MILLERS INDEMNITY UNDERWRITERS

BAILEY & COLLINS, Managers
Greenville, S. C.

Atlanta

Dallas

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Weavers Will Meet in Greenville S. C. Friday February 25th

The weavers' section of the Southern Textile Association will meet at Cleveland Hall, Greenville, S. C., on Friday, February 25th, according to an announcement by A. B. Carter, secretary.

The first session will open at 9:30 a. m. and slashing and plain weaving will be discussed in the forenoon. In the afternoon osnaburgs and fancy weaving will be discussed with a part of the time open for general questions on weaving.

Below is given a list of the questions which will be discussed on slashing and weaving and W. H. Gibson, Jr., who is chairman of the weavers' section has suggested that superintendents and weavers who attend write in the answers and bring it with them to the meeting.

An unusually good attendance is expected as an effort is being made to get one or more representatives of each of the 444 weaving mills in the South to attend.

The questionnaires follow:

Discussion on Slashing.

This particular discussion is on approximately 30's warp to be used on plain goods, and on this particular discussion we wish to stick to the question.

1. What starch is best suited for 30's?

Ans.

2. What is the advantage of the circulating system on one or more slashers?

Ans.

3. What per cent size is best considering good running work only?

Ans.

4. What speed of slashers gives best results?

Ans.

5. Does it pay to keep slasher records?

Ans.

6. Is there any form of softener preferable to a pure, edible beef tallow from which none of the natural ingredients have been removed?

Ans.

7. What is the best formula for size making?

Ans.

8. How long should sizing be boiled and at what temperature?

Ans.

9. At what temperature should sizing be kept in size vat?

Ans.

10. Should size be kept high in the vat or should it be kept medium low?

Ans.

11. What should be the weight of the squeeze rollers?

Ans.

12. What size in diameter should be the first split rod?

Ans.

13. What slasher comb is best?

Ans.

14. What advantage is an extra warper lease?

Ans.

15. Where mills are operating laundries would it be economy to wash slasher blankets at certain periods, and if so how often?

Ans.

16. Which is preferable, positive driven slashers or non-positive driven when both are equipped with plain bearings? When both are equipped with ball or roller bearings?

Ans.

Discussion on Weaving.

This discussion will be confined to approximately 30's and 40's yarn automatic plani looms.

1. What is the best speed for a 40-inch loom?

Ans.

2. What is the average life of a shuttle?

Ans.

3. What is the average life of a check strap?

Ans.

4. What is the average life of a loom belt?

Ans.

5. Is it advisable to rivet loom belts at laps? Does it cost more?

Ans.

6. What is the most economical way to overcome worn rocker shaft and bearings?

Ans.

7. What is the most efficient thing to use on loom belts?

Ans.

8. What is the best temperature and relative humidity for good running work?

Ans.

9. Which is more economical, steel or twine harness?

Ans.

10. What is the best lubricant for looms, fluid or non-fluid oils?

Ans.

11. Which is more economical, a new cam or a cam patch?

Ans.

12. Does it pay to give loom fixer a statement of his supplies each day?

Ans.

13. Does it pay to post production and seconds for each weaver and each section each week?

Ans.

14. What is the best cleaning system for looms, brushes or compressed air?

Ans.

15. Do you think it well to have your oiling system posted in the room?

Ans.

16. What results have been obtained from individual motor drive?

Ans.

report of the mill showed a cash surplus of about \$550,000, which amount had earned in interest paid by the banks of North Carolina the sum of \$4,836.54.

The money deposited in a New York bank, at the instance of the majority stockholder, he says, "earned no interest, the bank refusing to pay same."

"Had this amount drawn the same interest as paid by the North Carolina banks, the interest account would have totalled \$12,000, or sufficient to pay the salaries of all the officers of the corporation, but to comply with the majority stockholder an average monthly balance of \$199,811 was left in her New York bank, for which the company received nothing."

"The reasons actuating the majority stockholder," he continues, "in removing the old directorate and refusing to re-elect the president who had elicited her commendations, will be left to the deductions of the public—nothing transpired at the meeting of the stockholders or of the directors suggesting an explanation."

"It was openly stated by the new administration that the policy of Mr. Little and his friends on the directorate in North Carolina, as to the management would be continued. This remains to be seen, but the minority stockholders earnestly hope that it may prove true. It may be further stated that during the decade of Mr. Little's management, nothing but the best of feeling and hearty co-operation with the workers prevailed."

"It is conceded, of course, that the majority stockholder had a legal right to turn out the board and its officers who lived in our midst and who had so successfully managed the affairs of the corporation, but as to its wisdom and justice the public must judge and the future must speak for itself."

The table showing the capitalization, earnings, depreciation reserve, and cash dividends during the 10 years of the Marion Mill's existence, included in Mr. Evans' statement, follows:

	Paid in Capital at Close of Year.	Profits.	Reserve.	Dividend.
1910	\$200,000	\$7,567.97		
1911	200,000	7,766.01	\$5,000.00	
1912	325,000	48,539.11	13,312.00	\$9,750.00
1913	500,000	64,559.91	25,000.00	29,574.00
1914		94,467.77	29,303.60	30,000.00
1915		99,099.36	33,500.00	30,000.00
1916		148,689.63	33,500.00	40,000.00
1917		202,510.95	33,712.50	50,000.00
1918		435,114.62	36,182.61	90,000.00
1919		308,954.04	36,348.64	145,000.00
1920		775,456.85	36,474.02	440,000.00
Totals		\$2,185,158.25	\$282,333.37	\$1,114,324.00

Marion Mfg. Co. Elections Discussed in Statemnet by Minority Stockholder

Spartanburg, S. C.—Further details relative to the election of R. W. Baldwin, of Baltimore, as president of the Marion Manufacturing Company, succeeding D. D. Little, as the culmination of a long-drawn disagreement between the majority stockholder on the one hand and the minority stockholders and the directorate of the mill aligned on the other, are contained in the statement by John Gary Evans, one of the minority stockholders, issued after the directors' meeting on February 1, part of which has already appeared in these columns.

After reviewing the events surrounding the opposition of the majority stockholder to the payment of a 25 per cent cash dividend declared on April 1, 1920, resulting in a court injunction against such action, and later the eventual distribution of the dividend; and, after discussing the financial status of the mill, giving a detailed statement covering the last 10 years, Mr. Evans goes on to say:

"After the president's report was read (on Feb. 1, 1921), the majority stockholder offered a resolution of thanks to the president for the able and efficient manner in which he had directed the affairs of the corporation for the 10 years. This resolution was unanimously adopted. The thanks of the stockholders were also extended to the other officers and the old board of directors."

"A new board of directors was elected, and under the cumulative system of voting provided for in the laws of North Carolina the majority stockholder dictated five names—none of whom resided in the States of North or South Carolina. The minority dictated the following directors: D. D. Little, J. W. Pless, J. L. Morgan and John Yancey, all of whom live in Marion, N. C., and Spartanburg, S. C."

"The meeting adjourned with every stockholder apparently delighted. At a meeting of the board of directors, held immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, the following officers were elected: R. W. Baldwin, of Baltimore; William E. Wall, of New York, vice-president, and S. L. Copeland, secretary. Mr. Copeland's

resignation had been demanded by the majority stockholder previous to the meeting, but he was re-elected.

"It might be stated here that among the demands of the majority stockholder previous to the meeting was that D. D. Little should remain as president, but he was defeated without notice."

Earlier in his statement, Mr. Evans quotes the majority stockholder as saying, at the special meeting in June, 1920, which was called to discuss the dividend question, as follows:

"I will say that, as far as the mill is concerned, and the management of the mill, I have always felt that Mr. Little deserved a great amount of credit—I consider that I am just as capable of judging and advising as to the mill policy as Mr. Little, and I have never been informed or advised by Mr. Little on any subject, and I will not allow myself to be ignored in this manner any longer."

Discussing further the results of the meeting on February 1, Mr. Evans states that the 1920 financial

GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.
Greenville, S. C.
Textile and Electrical Distributors
Chapman Ball Bearings

Check for Picker Sticks for Looms

Sayers D. Eubanks, of Hillsboro, N. C., has invented a new improvement in checks for picker-sticks for looms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to checks for picker sticks for looms, and its object is to provide a cheap and efficient structure whereby the picker stick may be gradually checked and rebound of either the picker stick or shuttle may be avoided.

In accordance with the invention, the check is provided with relatively soft and tough material which may be of fibrous nature and of which leather may be taken as an example, although other materials may be used. However, leather is to be preferred as being peculiarly adapted for the purposes of the invention.

The invention comprises a bracket for attachment to the lay of the loom and on this bracket there is mounted a rockable arm under the control of a suitable spring. The bracket is furnished with a stud about which the arm is capable of rocking and the arm is put under tension and urged against a stop on the bracket by the spring. The bracket is also provided with a guide about which the leather strap connecting the two ends of the arm is directed, so that the strap may be always under tension and yet will yield to a glancing blow given to the strap by the picker stick, thereby checking the latter easily yet quickly and without shock or jar so that no harm may occur to either the picker stick, the check or the shuttle.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, with the understanding, however, that the invention is not confined to any strict conformity with the showing of the drawing, but may be changed and modified so long as such changes and modifications mark no material departure from the salient features of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a portion of the right hand side of a loom showing the picker stick engaging the check.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the check and a portion of the lay of the loom shown in Figure 1, with the picker stick in cross section, the whole however being drawn on a larger scale than Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an elevation, on the scale of Figure 2, showing the lay of the loom in vertical cross section.

Figure 4 is a section on the line

4-4 of Figure 2, but omitting both the lay and the picker stick.

Referring to the drawings there is shown a picker stick A and a picker check B with which the picker stick is associated. The picker stick A is arranged to travel along the lay C of the loom. The picker stick and the lay require no special description, while the check B is provided with a bracket 1 having an angle extension 2 at one end, and said bracket is appropriately slotted as indicated at 3 for attachment to the lay C. The extension 2 has an angle prolongation 4 constituting a table supporting an arm 5 which is

folded about it and held to it by the screw 12 so that pull of the strap is borne by the thickened extremity 11 and by the screw 12, wherefore there is little or no tendency of tearing the strap from the screw.

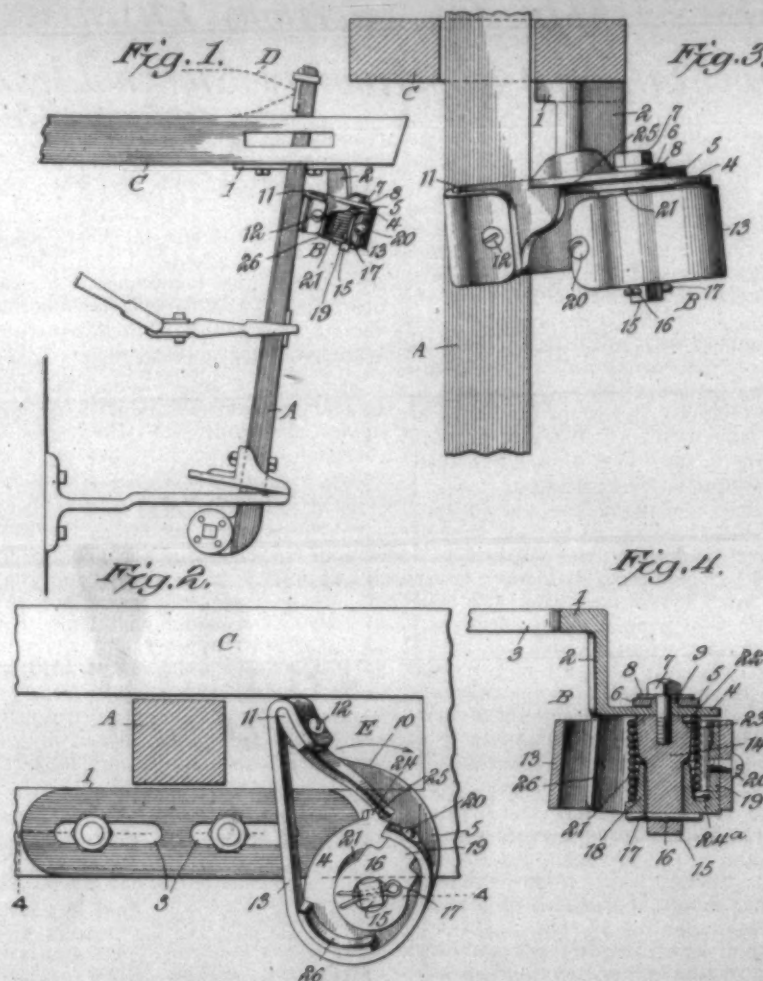
The screw 1 enters a post 14, holding it on the table 4 and this post has the end remote from the table 4 reduced in size, as shown at 15, and has a square termination with a perforation 16 for the passage of a cotter pin 17. The reduced end 15 of the post 14 receives a sleeve 18 with the exterior of about the same diameter as the body of the post 14. The sleeve 18 has an offset return

7 is tightened to hold the spring in such position. Under these circumstances a shoulder 24 on the extension or table 4 is engaged by a step member 25 on the arm 5 maintaining the spring under the desired tension. If, now, force be applied to the strap 13 near the outer end of the tail 10 of the arm 5 the spring will yield to such force, provided it is strong enough. The strap 13 moving about a retaining and guiding flange 26 projecting from the table 4 at about right angles thereto and curved on an arc permitting the strap to conform thereto without any sharp bends and maintaining the portion of the strap between the flange 26 and the terminal portion 11 of the wing 10 substantially straight.

When the shuttle, indicated at dotted lines in Figure 1, reaches the picker stick it is traveling at high speed and consequently the picker stick is forced toward the right as seen in Figure 1, coming in contact with the strap 13 adjacent to the tail end or extremity 10 of the arm 5 and between said tail end 10 and the retaining and guiding flange 26. The impact of the picker O overcomes the resistance of the spring 21 causing the unsupported portion of the strap 13 and the tail like extremity 10 of the arm 5 to move with increasing resistance due to the winding of the spring and the friction between the strap 13 and the flange 26. While the checking of the picker stick and consequently of the shuttle, is rapid in the matter of time, its effect is gradual, wherefore all shocks and jars are avoided, the stick being thus eased into position by the check and rebound to the shuttle is prevented. The movement of the check under the impact of the shuttle and picker stick is indicated by the arrow 1 in Figure 2.

In actual practice the travel of the stick under the impact of the shuttle against the opposition of the check is about two inches. The check follows the stick in the opposite direction as the shuttle is driven across the loom until stopped by the adjustment provided and is then ready to receive and check the shuttle on its return travel toward the first considered position.

When the picker stick strikes the check it engages the strap 13 close to the end 11 of the arm 5, thus engaging the yielding and relatively soft surface of the strap 13, causing the arm 5 to turn about the axis of the screw 7 and pulling the other end of the strap about the friction surface 26. This maintains the strap under considerable tension and the whole strap yields to the impact of the picker stick, neither end of the strap being fixed. The lengthwise yielding of the strap is due to the yielding of the spring 21.



provided with a laterally expanded flat head 6 held to the table 4 by the set screw 7 through an interposed washer 8, the table 4 being provided with a boss 9 through which the screw 7 extends and which in turn extends through the arm 5 to produce a broad bearing. The arm 5 has a tail-like extension 10 expanded in a direction at right angles to the plane of the pivoted portion of the arm, and this tail-like extension has a thickened extremity 11 tapped to receive a screw 12. The thickened extremity is designed to have one end of a strap 13

portion 19 in spaced relation to the post 14. Attached to the return portion 19 by a screw 20 is the other end of the strap 13. Surrounding the post 14 and sleeve 18 is a spring 21 which may be of helical form with one end 22 seated in a notch or groove 23 in the corresponding end of the post 14 to anchor such end of the spring. The other end of the spring has a prolongation 24a for engaging the return portion 19. By rotating the post 14 while the screw 7 is loosened the spring 21 may be put under any desired degree of tension and then the screw

DOBBINS SOAP MFG. CO.

PHILADELPHIA

For Over Half a Century Makers of High Grade Soaps and Scouring Materials for Textile Manufacturers. Dobbin's Cotton Softener a Specialty

Speculation Rife in Mill Stocks.

Greenville, S. C.—Have Southern cotton mill stocks struck a level below which they are not likely to sink? Numbers here believe they have. At any rate, speculation on this question is rife, particularly in view of the fact that trading is reported as more lively than it has been for several months.

Cash and stock dividends in numbers of instances have brought about lower quotations, the story of the stock market "readjustment" can best be found in the following comparison of figures, which show brokers' quotations in February of the past year and in the "present month:

Mill—	1920.	1921.
Abbeville Mills	225	105
American Spinning Co.	420	300
Anderson Mills	230	170
Aragoa Mills	250	250
Arcadia Mills	300	250
Arkwright Mills	360	200
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	300	250
Belton Mills	340	125
Brogan Mills	377	150
Calhoun Mills	225	250
Chesnee Mills	355	300
Clifton Mfg. Co.	331	125
D. E. Converse Co.	305	135
Darlington Mfg. Co.	235	320
Drayton Mills	235	60
Dunbar Mills	237	130
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	285	87
Gainesville Mills	220	100
Glenwood Mills	250	155
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	270	400
Greenwood Mills	350	200
Grendel Mills	300	200
Hamrick Mills	300	190
Hartsville Mills	275	405
Inman Mills	300	80
Jackson Mills	375	325
Judson Mills	375	325
Lancaster Mills	300	235
Laurens Mills	300	85
Limestone Mills	300	195
Marion Mfg. Co.	275	275
Marlboro Mills	350	50
Molloy Mfg. Co.	300	200
Monarch Mills	300	125
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry ..	63	25
Newberry Mills	410	225
Ninety-Six Mills	150	250
Norris Mills	210	190
Orr Mills	350	210
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	460	200
Pelber Mfg. Co.	400	128
Pickens Mills	345	171
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	450	175
Poe Mfg. Co.	350	135
Poinsett Mills	235	185
Riverside Mills	40	16
Union-Buffalo, 1st pfd.	127	81
Union-Buffalo, 2nd pfd.	62	28
Victor-Monaghan, com.	300	90
Watts Mill	140	115
Watts Mill, 2nd pfd.	145	80
Whitney Mfg. Co.	255	225
Woodruff Mills	260	300
Woodside Mills	350	250
W. S. Grey Mills	200	100

Announcement.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Delaware, makes the following announcement of changes in organization, effective February 1, 1921:

The miscellaneous manufacturing department will be discontinued; substituted therefor within the production department, two new departments are created to be known

respectively as the dyestuffs department and the paint and chemicals manufacturing department.

The dyestuffs department will be in charge of C. A. Meade, vice-president, with W. F. Harrington as director. The dyestuffs sales division and the dye manufacturing division have been transferred without change of personnel to form the selling and manufacturing divisions of the new dyestuffs department.

The paint and chemicals manufacturing department will also be in charge of C. A. Meade, vice-president, with Hunter Grubb as director and E. C. Thompson as assistant director.

R. W. Sample has been appointed manager of paint and varnish sales, Eastern division, with headquarters at 35th and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa. The sales of paints and varnishes will be consolidated under Mr. Sample at Philadelphia for all of the company's selling branches with the exception of Boston, Chicago, New York and San Francisco. The railway, industrial and architectural representatives of the paint and varnish section will also report to Mr. Sample.

Priscilla Spinning Company Stockholders Meet.

The annual stockholders meeting of the Priscilla Spinning Company was held at the Rex Spinning Company's community house at Gastonia, N. C., last week. A large number of stockholders were present and were well pleased with the report of the president and treasurer, J. H. Mayes. Mr. Mayes told the stockholders that the corporation had benefited to quite an extent in the recent decline in values, and that the mill was to be built much cheaper than was at first anticipated. The construction work is being pushed to completion by the Watson Engineering Company, of Cleveland, O. The stockholders in a body made an inspection of this construction and were favorably impressed.

The following men were elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year: J. H. Mayes, J. Lee Robinson, George A. Gray, Wade S. Buice, W. G. Hamner and C. D. Gray.

At the meeting of the directors immediately after the stockholders meeting the following officers were elected: J. H. Mayes, president and treasurer; C. D. Gray, vice-president, and W. G. Hamner secretary and assistant treasurer.

Textile Mills Hearing.

Washington—Hearings on the complaint of the Monarch Textile Mills against the Central of Georgia Railway Company and the Director General of Railways has been assigned by the Interstate Commerce Commission for March 18, at the United States Court House, Chattanooga, Tenn., before Examiner Seal.

One Explanation.

"Rastus, what's an alibi?"
"Dat's provin' dat you wuz at prayer meetin' whar you wasn't, in order to show dat you wasn't at the crap game whar you wuz."

GREIST

The improved Spinning Ring

Increased production and longer service as well as better service, are now made possible by the special features of Greist Spinning Rings.

They are made of special pressed steel, hardened to the extreme limit, with an exclusive "Superior Finish." Friction is reduced to the minimum, consequently saving wear on the traveller, eliminating the "breaking in" period and increasing speed to the maximum.

The curved, inclined flange gives greater clearance between it and the traveller for the yarn. The single flange has been adopted to

conform with the modern trend of textile mills because double flange rings usually rust before they are turned over or cause confusion as to whether they have been turned or not. These are not idle statements but the results of thorough tests made under actual mill conditions.

Greist Spinning Rings are the achievement of forty years of specialized mechanical work. As the foremost makers of Sewing Machine Attachments, in the world, our facilities for quality and quantity production are unsurpassed. Prompt delivery guaranteed. Make an actual test. Send for a sample.

Also Greist Ring Holders

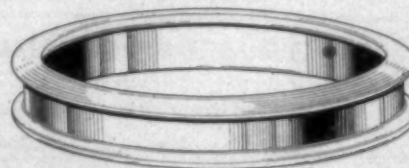
In standard types of design: Plate Holders (with Rust Resisting Finish), Cast Iron Holders, and Aluminum Holders.

THE GREIST MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. B, NEW HAVEN, CONN.**Southern Representative:**

The G. G. Slaughter Machinery Company, Greenville, S. C.

New England Representative:

Boyd's Textile Bureau, F. W. Boyd, Manager, 339 Butler Exchange, Providence, R. I.



Patents Pending

PRO BONO PUBLICO—No. 3**COMPLETE BUSINESS RECOVERY is ASSURED**

WE SHOULD FACE THE PRESENT SITUATION HONESTLY. THERE HAS BEEN TOO MUCH WHISTLING IN THE GRAVEYARD. THIS FAMILIAR PRACTICE IS MERELY VOCAL CAMOUFLAGE FOR PESSIMISM, AND ITS INSINCERITY WEAKENS THE CONFIDENCE OF OTHERS. MOREOVER, IT IS UNNECESSARY, SINCE THERE ARE MANY CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH JUSTIFY REAL COURAGE. LET US LOOK AT THE FACTS SQUARELY.

BUSINESS, IN ORDER TO KEEP UP THE TREMENDOUS VOLUME OF TRADE, GORGED ITSELF ON BORROWED MONEY, CONSUMED ALL THE CREDIT IT COULD FIND AND ADDED A GREAT DEAL OF WEIGHT IN THE REGION OF ITS INVENTORIES. THEN IT WAS COMPELLED SUDDENLY TO GO ON A LIGHT DIET AND REDUCE TOWARD NORMAL DIMENSIONS. ILLS OF ONE SORT AND ANOTHER NATURALLY FOLLOWED.

IN FACT, BUSINESS HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM A BAD CASE OF DEPRESSION. BUT THE CRISIS HAS PASSED AND A COMPLETE ULTIMATE RECOVERY NOW SEEMS ASSURED. THE SPEED WITH WHICH THIS RECOVERY CAN BE EFFECTED DEPENDS LARGELY ON THE SELF-CONFIDENCE OF THE PATIENT AND OF THOSE AROUND THE BEDSIDE. COURAGE WILL HASTEN THE CURE.

THOMAS E. WILSON,
President, American Institute of Meat Packers

Chemicals, Colors, Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils
and Tanning Materials.

A. Klipstein & Company
644 Greenwich Street
New York

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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• THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1921

Weavers to Meet at Greenville.

W. H. Gibson Jr., Union, S. C., has called a meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association to be held at Greenville, S. C., on Friday, February 25th.

The success of the carders' meeting at Charlotte and the spinners' meeting at Spartanburg has made possible the weavers' meeting at Greenville and while there are not as many weavers as carders and spinners we believe that there will be a very large attendance.

The first session will be held in Cleveland Hall, at 10 a. m., and that session will be devoted to slashing and plain weaving.

At 1 o'clock the weavers' lunch will be held at the Imperial Hotel. Every man will pay \$1.00 for lunch but the Young Men's Business League of Greenville will furnish the entertainment features. Milton G. Smith is chairman of the entertainment committee.

The afternoon session will meet at Cleveland Hall at 3 p. m. and will be devoted largely to the weaving of coarse yarn and fancy fabrics.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., chairman of the Weavers' Division will preside at both sessions but will be assisted by H. H. Boyd, president of the Southern Textile Association; Gordon Johnston, vice president, and F. Gordon Cobb, general chairman of the sectional committees.

Those who have attended meetings in Greenville know the hospitality of that city and its habit of furnishing entertainment for vis-

itors and it is needless to state that all who attend will enjoy the Weavers' Meeting.

Those who attended the Carders' Meeting and the Spinners' Meeting are enthusiastic about the results obtained and we predict that the Weavers' Meeting will be well worth while.

As the Textile Basketball Tournament begins at Greenville on February 25th, it is hoped that the Weavers will remain in Greenville to witness four games that will be played Friday night.

Eight Per Cent Interest.

The bankers of North Carolina are making a strenuous effort to have the Legislature advance the legal rate of interest from 6 to 8 per cent. There is no complaint that the banks of North Carolina are not making more net profit with less risk than almost any other business but it is a case of wanting more.

It would be perfectly fair to permit the banks to charge a profit upon the money they borrow from the Federal Reserve System. If a bank has \$300,000 borrowed from the Federal Reserve System at 6 per cent, it should be allowed to charge 8 per cent upon \$300,000 of its loans but should be restricted to 6 per cent upon other loans which are based upon its deposits.

Our objection to the 8 per cent law is that it will check the industrial and business growth of North Carolina.

When men can loan money at 8

REDUCTION IN COST OF LIVING.

These prices are taken from those of a store at a cotton mill and are the exact prices charged on July 1, 1920, and Feb. 15, 1921. The prices of Feb. 15th would give any retailer a fair profit today.

Item—	July 1, 1920	Feb. 15, 1921	Reduction % To Feb. 15
Lard	.30	.18	.40%
Fat back	.30	.22	.27
Sugar	.30	.11	.63
Coffee	.45	.30	.33
Flour	2.00	1.40	.30
Eggs	.50	.40	.20
Shoes	5.00	3.75	.25
Gingham	.40	.18	.30
Chickens	.30	.15	.50
Meal	1.40	.90	.36
Butter	.60	.50	.16 2-3
Corn	2.75	1.25	.55
Cow feed	4.10	2.70	.34

Average reduction since July 1, 1920.....35 1/2 %

per cent they have no desire to invest their money in cotton mills and other enterprises.

South Carolina has, without knowing it, paid an awful price for her 8 per cent law and the rapidity with which North Carolina, with a 6 per cent law, has passed her in industrial enterprises is the best proof of that fact.

If the bankers will leave the North Carolina interest rate at 6 per cent and allow the State to expand industrially they will receive more through the development of pay rolls and the turn over of manufactured products than they would from the extra interest they are trying to secure.

The 8 per cent law will make it difficult to secure capital for new enterprises and few enterprises can stand the strain of 8 per cent interest.

If the bankers of North Carolina would be broad minded and patriotic enough to look at this matter clearly they would refrain from the effort to choke the industrial development of North Carolina in order to add to their already ample profits.

When you check the industrial development of a state you injure the business of thousands who live upon the growth and operation of industries.

A Voice of Protest.

We have noted with much interest the following item in a press dispatch:

"Senator Burke, of the Wisconsin Legislature, has raised his voice in protest against the extension of the power of the federal government in a way not contemplated by the constitution. He has introduced a resolution in the Wisconsin Senate declaring that the rights of the states guaranteed by the tenth amendment to the constitution have been encroached upon, and summoning the other states to petition Congress to call a convention to discuss such an amendment as would pre-

vent further disregard of the rights of the different states."

When it was proposed to invade states' rights by passing the Federal Child Labor Law under which the Federal Government took from the states the control of their own affairs, there was no voice of protest raised in Washington but on the other hand Wisconsin applauded.

Now that the Federal Government has taken away the "liker" of Senator Burke and other Wisconsin citizens they cry aloud and introduce resolutions about states' rights.

In their efforts to regulate us they started something that they cannot finish. Let them howl.

2,000 Bales of Cotton for Teutons.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 11.—The steamer Houston, which sailed yesterday, had aboard 2,000 bales of cotton and 200 barrels of oil for Hamburg, Germany, the first cargo ever shipped from this port to Hamburg.

Carolina Brush Company Increases Capacity.

The Carolina Brush Company, Charlotte, N. C., was organized seven months ago to manufacture and repair mill brushes. They have enjoyed a good business from the beginning and on February 1st doubled their capacity and reduced prices in proportion to today's cost.

They now have a modernly equipped plant and are prepared to handle contracts of any size and can make prompt deliveries. Richard D. Thomas is president, Joe D. Glass, vice-president, and James D. Smith, secretary, treasurer and manager. Their plant is located at 1431 South Boulevard, Charlotte, N. C.

Swan & Finch Manager Optimistic.

Lindsay Padgett, the well-known district manager of the Swan & Finch Company, with headquarters in Charlotte, is very optimistic of the general business outlook in his territory. The increase in the Slo-Flo sales has been very substantial and has been materially helped by the added distributing facilities provided by the warehouses of which there are now three, Charlotte, Greenville and Atlanta.

Personal News

E. N. Tart has resigned as superintendent of the Crawford (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Wm. H. Hardy has resigned as superintendent of the Gate City Mills, College Park, Ga.

G. C. Sprinkle has resigned as overseer of carding at Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

F. D. Williams has been appointed superintendent of the Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga.

Asa G. Candler, Sr., has been elected chairman of board of directors of Couch Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Claude M. Floyd has been appointed Master Mechanic at the Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga.

Will Mask has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

D. W. McGlown has been promoted from spinning overseer to superintendent of the Gate City Mills, College Park, Ga.

Jackson Patrick has been promoted from second hand in spinning to overseer at the Athens Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga.

W. H. Haines, formerly night superintendent at Williamston, S. C., is now overseer of carding at Georgia Mill No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

C. S. Pitts has resigned as spinning overseer at the Athens (Ga.) Manufacturing Company and has accepted position with the Star Thread Mills at Barnett Shoals, Ga.

P. F. Merritt, general manager of the Mary-Leila Mills, Greensboro, Ga., and A. E. Massey, superintendent of the Thomaston (Ga.) Mills, were visitors in Atlanta, Ga., last week-end.

Talmage Flack, who has been overseer of spinning at Roseland Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., has accepted position as second hand in carding at Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

A. Dewey Carter Moves to Charlotte.

A. Dewey Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carter, of Greenville, has moved to Charlotte, N. C., and entered business there. Young Mr. Carter is now representative of the Southern Cotton Oil Company's paint department, and has charge of that firm's Charlotte office. He is well known here and has many friends who will wish him success in the North Carolina city.

Concord Mill Man Weds.

Aleck Howard, president of Bernhardt Mills, Concord, N. C., and Mrs. Jones York, of Baltimore, were married Saturday, February 12th, in

Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard left for an extended bridal tour. Mrs. Howard previous to her marriage to Mr. Yorke was Miss Pearl Thompson of Concord. The marriage was not unexpected. Mrs. Howard is a beautiful woman. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Thompson, reside in Baltimore.

J. T. Stone Dead.

Greenville, S. C.—J. T. Stone, who has been associated with the Brogan and Ware Shoals Cotton Mills, died here at the age of 52. In recent years Mr. Stone had been traveling for a Chicago concern.

Borden Mfg. Company on Full Time.

Borden Manufacturing Company, Goldsboro, N. C., is running full time, 60 hours per week, with following in charge: Mr. C. M. Black, general superintendent of Nos. 1 and 2 mills; W. V. Jones, assistant superintendent Nos. 1 and 2 mills; W. V. Jones, overseer carding Nos. 1 and 2; assisted in No. 1 by Ed Byrd; in No. 2 by J. A. Culbreth; W. L. Sumner is overseer spinning and winding No. 1 mill, assisted by John Lanney, second hand; H. M. Culbreth, overseer spinning and winding No. 2 mill, assisted by Lesley Faircloth, second hand; Mr. D. M. Van Hoy is master mechanic and chief electrician.

Raises Wages 20 Per Cent.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—The Haynes Mill, manufacturers of cotton goods at Henrietta, N. C., has increased the wages of all its employees 20 per cent. No explanation of this action has been issued as yet. The mill is operating full time.

Arista Cotton Mills.

So. Winston-Salem, N. C.

Alex Roberts	.....Supt.
S. V. Smith	.....Carder
G. M. Watkins	.....2d Hand Carding
S. V. Smith	.....Spinner
W. C. Wilson	.....2d Hand Spinning
T. C. Green	.....Slasher
T. C. Green	.....Warper
N. W. Shaver	.....Weaver
Chas. Gregory	.....2d Hand Weaving
C. C. Shaver	.....Loom Fixer
Clarence Carter	.....Loom Fixer
H. E. Teague	.....Cloth Room
Robt. Hepler	.....Outside Foreman
E. S. Dease	.....Master Mechanic

Norris Cotton Mill.

Catechee, S. C.

W. W. Cobb	.....Supt.
J. W. Parker	.....Carder
J. F. Fickin	.....Spinner
P. O. Wilson	.....Warper
R. E. Clark	.....Weaver
O. V. Adams	.....2d Hand Weaving
N. C. Howard	.....Cloth Room
W. A. Burgess	.....Shipping Clerk
E. C. Williams	.....Master Mechanic

Bleached Goods

(SELLING POINTS XXVIII)

Meet slack demand
by an improved bleach
not by excessive price cuts.

The best selling argument
is greater durability
and better wearing qualities,
which can only be produced—
at no increase in cost—
through Peroxide bleaching.

Advice Free to Mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running
Warp Bobbins
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.

Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S.C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Wilson, N. C.—After being idle for two and one-half months the Wilson Cotton Mills, have resumed operations.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—The yarn department of the Cottondale Cotton Mill has started operations after a shut-down of three months.

Danville, Va.—A part of the looms in the large new addition to the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills were started up last week.

Gadsden, Ala.—The hosiery mills of the Davis-Alcott Company expect to start up this month after idleness of several weeks.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Savona Manufacturing Company will resume full time operations next Monday morning.

Granite Falls, N. C.—All mills at this place are running full time. The Rhodhiss, Dudley Shoals and the old mills are running full time day and night.

Roanoke, Ala.—Twenty-eight new looms have been installed in the Handley Cotton Mills here and the plant is now running on a full week day schedule.

Attalla, Ala.—The Attalla Hosiery Mill, which has been suspended since December 18, has resumed operations. All old employees were given their jobs back.

Louisville, Ky.—The Semple Manufacturing Company, operating a cotton mill at Louisville, is spending several hundred dollars in adding fire escapes and safety equipment, which will reduce its insurance costs.

Rockingham, N. C.—The Pee Dee Manufacturing Company and Entwistle Manufacturing Company are inviting bids for the construction of sewer systems in their villages.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Ridley, Watts & Company of New York have been appointed sole selling agents for the Blue Buckle Cotton Mills, Inc., Rock Hill, S. C., manufacturers of denims for the manufacturing, jobbing and export trade.

Mount Holly, N. C.—The mills of the town are running again, and about on full time, but with a reduction of wages nearly half. This shows that some yarn at least is moving and that markets for cloth and yarn are opening. Everybody desires a revival of business.

Sanford, N. C.—The Sanford Cotton Mills, of which John R. Jones is president and W. C. York general manager, has recently improved and added to its equipment to the extent of \$225,000. By so doing it has increased the amount of production and greatly decreased the cost of

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements
Highway Engineering

Steam and Water Power Plants

Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction

Third Floor Kinney Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



CHICAGO
1526 S. Wabash Avenue

The CHICAGO APPROVED PORTABLE WATCHMAN'S CLOCK

with its special Waltham movement, its lock stations and its superior quality throughout, is especially desirable for mills and factories and for either in-door or out-door patrol.

Write for Catalogue

Chicago Watchman's Clock Works

NEW YORK
9 Church Street



Packide is built to turn your spindles accurately and with that continuance of speed that means perfect spinning and maximum output.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

the same. This mill has never ceased to run on full time. It has 200 or more operatives. This mill has, perhaps, never had a brighter outlook. With a steady stream of substantial orders coming in, with the cost of production going down, this institution seems to be in a position to weather any ordinary storm in the way of a financial depression.

St. Pauls, N. C.—The McEachern Cotton Mills Company is proceeding with the construction of its new plant, which will be equipped with 5,000 ring spindles. Production is expected to start during the latter part of the year. The company is capitalized at \$300,000.

Greenville, S. C.—Brandon Cotton Mills has completed and now has in operation a steam and electric laundry which is to be run without profit under the supervision of the mill management, and which will serve the mill's operatives, and their families, at actual cost. Judson Mill is building a similar laundry.

Greenville, S. C.—At their quarterly meeting here last week, directors of the Victor-Monaghan Cotton Mills Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent on the common stock, payable March 1, and the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent on preferred stock payable April 1.

Garrou Mills Opened Again.

Morganton, N. C.—Both of the Garrou Hosiery Mills resumed operations last week and prospects are bright that they will continue without interruption. E. D. Alexander, secretary and treasurer, stated that enough orders had been received to keep running several months. At the "upper" mill—Mill No. 1—only the finishing room is running this week, but at Mill No. 2 practically the entire plant is at work. Probably by Monday both will be doing capacity work.

Dan River Mills Enter Big Event.

The Dan River Mills of Schoolfield, Va., will enter a team in the Southern Textile Basketball tournament to be held in Greenville, S. C., February 25 and 26. These mills are among the largest in the South and in addition have gained distinction because of the self government plan used there which has gained nation-wide publicity for the mills. The "industrial democracy" as the system of self government is called has been a success, it is said.

The fact that a team will be entered from this group of mills is a matter of encouragement to the officials of the tournament and is an indication that possibly other mills throughout Virginia may enter teams within the next few weeks.

The city of Spartanburg will be liberally represented at the tourna-

ment as teams from Saxon, Whitney, Drayton and the Textile Industrial Institute have been entered. The organization and training of these teams was largely due to the interest taken by A. V. Levick, boys' work secretary of the Spartanburg Rotary Club and F. R. Corwin of the Spartanburg Y. M. C. A., it is said. Spartanburg is expected to send possibly the largest single delegation of any city, although the representatives of that city will take part of four different teams.

Instead of giving medals to the winners in the Class A boys' and girls' events, gold basketballs will be awarded, it was stated, silver basketballs will also be awarded to the winners of Class B events for boys. No girls will be entered in the class B events.

The parade down Main street of Greenville on the afternoon of February 26 will be one of the most impressive sights of its kind ever witnessed in this city, it was stated by an official of the tournament association. More than 300 young persons, attired in bright colors and uniforms, are expected to take part in the parade and the other events of the tournament. Four or five bands from mills throughout the South are also to be in Greenville for the occasion and there will be an abundance of music during both days.

Couch Mills Shareholders Meet.

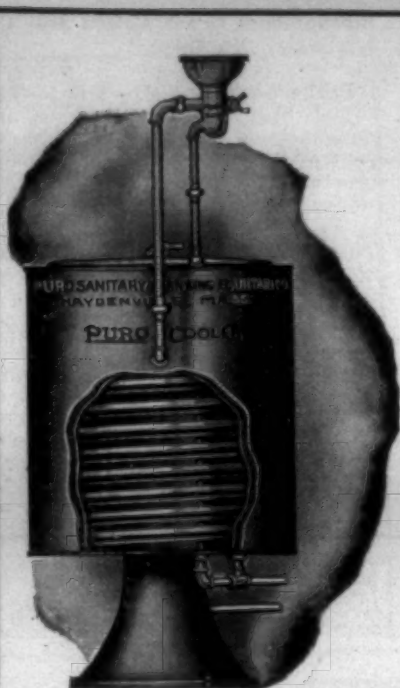
The shareholders of the Couch Cotton Mills held their annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga., last week and heard reports of operations of the industry during the past year. These were highly gratifying, showing substantial profits since the reorganization of the company in June, 1920.

Screw Machine Products

for Textile Mills and allied Industries. We make Special Shaped turnings in steel or brass.

Send samples or Blue Prints for quotations. Please state quantities ordered.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island



The late ex-President
Roosevelt's motto was
Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm
weather requirements and
order

**Puro Coolers
NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—
Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tank—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drink-
ing Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
Fountain Co.**
Haydenville, Mass.

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E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

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All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently
executed at reasonable prices.

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ATLANTA, GA.

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STEEL CLAD HARD FIBRE TRUCKS

with continuous angle and bottom corner construction,
and one-piece steel bottom band.

TRIAL MEANS SATISFACTION

NO
WASTE
Seamless
Cans
Oval
Cans
Gill Cans
Barrels
Taper
Baskets



Plain
HARD
Fibre
Cars
Comber
Boxes
Doffing
Boxes
Bobbin
Boxes
Self-oiling
truck
wheels

More Particulars Upon Application

25 Miller Street

Standard Fibre Co.

Somerville, Mass.

W. D. Couch, Asa G. Candler, Sr., Walter T. Candler and Henry C. Heinz, of Atlanta; L. J. Powell, of Waterloo, Ia.; A. F. Townsend, of New York City, and B. M. Graves, of Charlotte, N. C., were elected directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The directors elected were Asa G. Candler, Sr., as chairman of the board of directors; W. D. Couch, as president; L. J. Powers as vice-president and secretary; Walter T. Candler, as treasurer. James Culver as assistant treasurer, and H. H. Turner as counsel.

Workers of Scottdale and Georgia Cordage Mills Save 170 Lives.

Employees of the Scottdale Mills at Scottdale, Ga., and the Georgia Duck and Cordage Mills have set the pace for other mills in Atlanta and vicinity by subscribing more than \$1,700 to the fund for Europe's starving children, thereby saving more than 170 lives from starvation.

The subscription was announced Monday by John J. Egan, chairman of the industrial committee of the Atlanta campaign committee, representing the European Relief Council. The employees of the mills were assembled on February 1, and they were told of the plight of 3,500,000 babies and children in Europe, who are gaunt and emaciated and in desperate circumstances unless America helps them.

And they gave generously—gave in the name of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The total amount given by the employees of the two mills, together with the subscriptions of the mills companies, was \$1,723.42.

DAVID BROWN CO.
Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE
Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles
For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills
We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.
Write for quotations.

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
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Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANSING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres., and Treasurer

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Southern Mill Stocks A. M. Law & Co.

Quoted By
R. S. Dickson & Company
Gastonia, N. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other

Southern Securities.

For week ending February 15, 1921:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinning Co.	74	85
Alleen Mills	—	75
AnAmerican Spinning Co.	—	300
Amer. Yarn & Proc. Co.	124	—
Anderson Cotton Mills	—	165
Arlington Cotton Mills	—	355
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	115
Arrow Mills	130	—
Belton Cotton Mills	—	125
Broad River Mills	290	—
Brogan Mills	—	145
Brown Mfg. Co.	200	—
Clara Mfg. Co.	118	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.	—	125
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	170	—
Chadwick-Hos. Co. (Par \$25)	13	15
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd.	—	100
Cannon Mfg. Co.	185	—
Clover Mills	—	136
Cash Mills	—	40
Climax Spinning Co.	120	—
Crescent Spinning Co.	80	96
Dixon Mills	99	—
Drayton Mills	60	—
Dresden Cotton Mills	240	290
Dunbar Mills	—	135
Dunbar Mills, pfd.	78	—
Durham Hosiery, pfd.	90	95
Durham Hosiery "B"	30	35
Eastern Mfg. Co.	95	111
Eastside Mfg. Co.	35	56
Efrd Mfg. Co.	120	141
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	320	375
Erwin Cot. Mills Co., pfd.	97	—
Flint Mfg. Co.	200	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	80	88
Gibson Mfg. Co.	175	—
Globe Yarn Mills, N. C.	—	75
Grace Cotton Mill Co.	—	85
Gray Mfg. Co.	—	425
Hamrick Mills	170	—
Hanes, P. H., Knitting Co.	15	17
Hanes, P. H., Knit. Co., pfd.	98	101
Imperial Yarn Mill, N. C.	—	175
Jennings Cotton Mill	240	—
Judson Mills	225	—
Judson Mills, pfd.	80	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills	225	—
Limestone Mills	—	175
Lola Mfg. Co.	110	—
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	124	130
Majestic Mfg. Co.	—	175
Marlboro Cotton Mills	45	—
Monarch Mills, S. C.	—	135
Myers Mills	95	—
National Yarn Mills	130	—
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	151
Norcott Mills Co.	200	225
Orr Cotton Mills	—	186
Oseola Mills	—	275
Parkdale Mills	—	171
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	200
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	89	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	—	132
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	—	165
Ranlo Mfg. Co.	—	110
Rex Spinning Co.	—	151
Rex Spinning Co., pfd.	92	96
Ridge Mills	—	96
Riverside Mills (par \$12.50)	—	15
Riverside & Dan River	275	—
Rowan Cotton Mills Co.	80	—
Rockyface Spinning Co.	—	101
Rhyne-Houesr Mfg. Co.	—	86
Saxon Mills	110	—
Seminole Cotton Mills Co.	110	—
Spartan Mills	—	140
Sterling Spinning Co.	80	86
Superior Yarn Mills	120	—
Toxaway Mills (par \$25)	—	32
Union-Buttalo Mills	—	40
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd.	80	—
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2nd pfd.	28	32
Victor-Monaghan Co.	—	93
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	93	—
Victory Yarn Mills Co.	90	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	270
Watts Mills	—	115
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	85	85
Winget Yarn Mills Co.	85	95
Wiscasset Mills Co.	180	—
Woodside Cotton Mills	—	245
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	83

The only unpreventable source of forest fires, lightning, caused 2,457 such fires in the United States in 1918.

Stockholders Grace Cotton Mill Co. Meet.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—The Grace Cotton Mill Company held its annual meeting here recently. The report of the officers of the company was a very satisfactory one and showed that the mill would be in operation within the next 30 days. There was a very large attendance of the stockholders at this meeting.

The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. B. J. Dobbins, L. C. Tripplet, C. D. Gray, R. H. Johnson, C. L. Miller and J. H. Mayes. The meeting then adjourned and the newly elected officers had their first meeting.

The officers of the company were elected as follows: J. H. Mayes, Charlotte, president and treasurer, W. A. Harrill, vice-president, and B. J. Dobbins, assistant treasurer and secretary.

Besides the above mentioned men Messrs. C. W. Johnson, F. M. Shannonhouse, Thaddeus Adams, S. Oates and others of Charlotte, E. B. Hamrick, Boiling Springs, and Rush Hamrick of Shelby. The authorized capitalization of the mill is \$500,000. It is one of the most ideal mill vil-

lages in the country, equipped with all the latest modern devices and improvements. The home of every employe has running water, electric lights, shower baths, plastered walls and a deep well to supply drinking water.

Weldon Mfg. Co.

Weldon, N. C.

J. P. HarlowSupt.
S. R. HarlowCarder
Joe Aycock2d Hand Carding
H. L. WhiteSpinner
Will Nowell2d Hand Spinning
Tom ShearinShipping Clerk
Henry CarlilesMaster Mechanic

Hoskins Mill.

Charlotte, N. C.

H. H. BoydSuperintendent
E. M. WalterAsst. Supt.
J. J. QueenCarder
J. F. Deveney2nd Hand Carding
L. B. WalterSpinner
E. C. Hanon2nd andH Spinning
H. S. WylieWeaver
Ira White2nd Hand Weaving
O. R. McDanielCloth Room
Miss Ella HarrissShipping Clerk
R. H. IngleOutside Foreman
N. J. WrightMaster Mechanic



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Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of
Spartan Compounds,
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DRAKE CORPORATION

*"Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"*

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

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Specialties for the Textile Trade

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While Your Mill is Making Substantial Profits

is the time to equip with loom harness whose service is measured from year to year instead of month to month.

"DUPLEX" Flat Steel Harness can show records of ten to fifteen years service at an average cost of only 10c to 12 1-2c per shade per year with high cloth production and low percentage of seconds.

Let us quote you.

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO

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N. B. We are the sole manufacturers of Nickel-Plated drop wires for every kind of loom.

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Mill Strapping of All Kinds.

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Throughout the United States**

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Box Shooks

Yellow Pine, Poplar and Gum
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SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES

CAPACITY 50,000 ft. DAILY

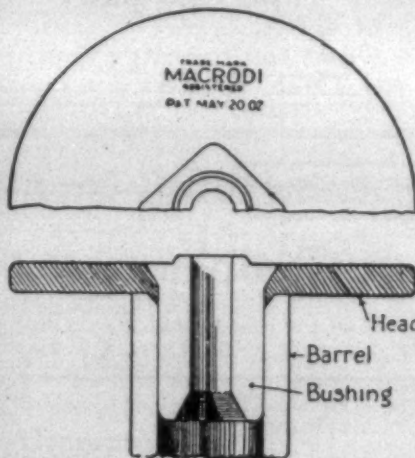
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FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the
hardest mill use has demon-
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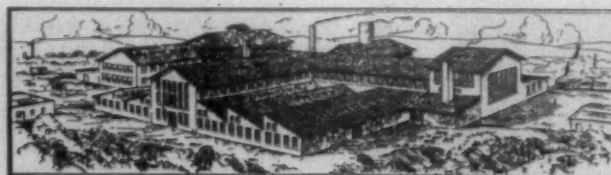
Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the
added traverse with corre-
sponding increase in yardage—
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spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to
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Tanks, Towers and Tanks and Standpipes for Water Supply and Sprinkler Systems.

Tanks for storage of acids and other liquids.

Smoke Stacks, Breechers and Specials.

Tanks for all purposes which any reader of this article may have.

TANKS—any size—any purpose—anywhere

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Standard Size of the South

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

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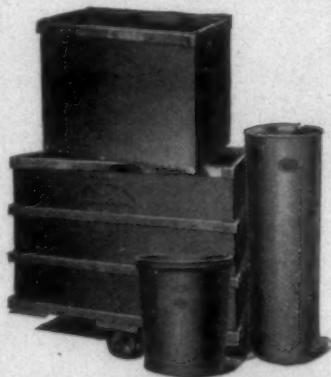
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The durability of Laminar mill receptacles is not merely a matter of construction. They are built pretty much as others are built. It's the extra denseness and toughness of the VUL-COT Fibre that gives them their famous wear resistance.

For VUL-COT Fibre cannot rust or dent like metal, though it is as strong—it will not splinter or warp like wood, though it is as light—and it's as smooth as glass and does not roughen with use.

VUL-COT Fibre is a super-development of vulcanized cotton fibre. All these qualities we mention will be apparent to you at once, if you send for samples. You will appreciate why Laminars have been known to give continuous service for over twenty-five years.

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Sole proprietors and manufacturers

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Some desire increased weight, all need increased strength and better weaving qualities for the warp.

You know the result you seek.

We know and can provide the proper type of STARCH:

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Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.



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When you buy FELCO Brushes you are buying brushes constructed of exactly the right bristle, fibre or wire for a specific use, made by experienced brush makers who know the needs of the Textile industry.

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Atlanta Brush Co.

Successor to D. D. Felton Brush Co.

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U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to **weight** and **circles**. Quality guaranteed.

Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

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Overheated Water Cannot Pass Through

The controller is a true thermostatic mixer and should not be confused with the many mechanical mixers and anti-scald valves on the market.

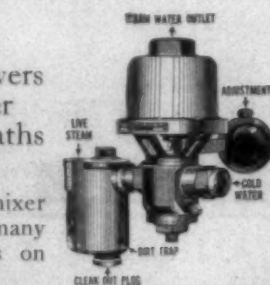
It positively prevents scalding or shock from cold water. If either hot or cold supply fails, the controller shuts off the other.

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DIRECT FROM SPINNERS TO CONSUMER
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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR
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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting
Saddles, the latest invention in Sad-
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chines. Manufacturers of all kinds of
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Franklin machines are used all over the world.

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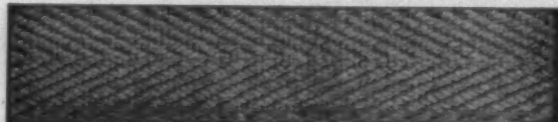
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Belfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia—The easing off in prices which has been characteristic of carded knitting counts recently, has finally spread to include about a dozen numbers of carded weaving yarns, principally among the Southern warps, with ply yarns, apparently, being affected more than single. At the same time reports of sales included additional concessions given by spinners on Southern frame spun carded cones.

There is but not enough to "put an edge on the market." Therefore prices have softened a trifle, through they have held fairly well. Two-ply 20s warps and skeins have been a soft spot. Since their recent advance to 32 cents they have fallen back to 29 to 30 cents. Yarn men say that if business had kept on as it was in January prices would have gone up 5 to 10 cents. The action of the market demonstrated what it would do with a persistent demand in evidence. As quotations slacken there is resistance when they approach a basis which would mean loss to the spinning mills.

Trading continued desultory and was carried on chiefly at the prices heretofore reported. This has been expected by practically all of the distributors here, and no surprise will be occasioned should the whole yarn list continue to drag until after the middle of next month. As in all other markets, "turning points" are continually being set up ahead, the next one being the advent of the new national administration, three weeks hence. Some of the market optimists are talking of the likelihood of an "inaugural rise" in the securities and commodity markets, based on the return of confidence which, they hope, may be inspired by new control of the government.

It is beginning to be apparent that the offering of "distressed" yarns has not yet definitely terminated, as had been hoped. On one hand, there are reports from up-State mill centers in Pennsylvania and New York, to the effect that mills that opened last month after shutdowns of varying duration, may again have to

cease operations, unless additional orders are quickly forthcoming.

On the other hand, this market is receiving reports from Southern spinning towns which indicate a serious situation existing among thousands of operatives there. A letter from one spinner asked for business on any reasonable basis, practically leaving the price up to the buyer, and included the statement that this mill intended resuming production of yarns on March 1, whether it had orders or not, as its employees were in distressed circumstances through lack of work, and the management had been supplying food for a growing number of families for some weeks back.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s to 10s	27 1/2	2-ply 26s	34
12s to 14s	27 1/2	2-ply 30s	34 1/2
2-ply 16s	28	2-ply 40s	45
2-ply 20s	28	2-ply 50s	55
2-ply 24s	33 1/2		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
6s to 10s	27	40s	45
10s to 12s	27	50s	63
14s	27 1/2	60s	70
16s	28	Upholstery	
20s	28 1/2	Yarns	
24s	31	3s & 4-ply 20	
26s	33		
Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins		3, 4 & 5-ply skeins	
8s	29	16s	30 1/2
10s	29 1/2	20s	31
12s	30		
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s to 12s	28 1/2	24s	34 1/2
14s	29	26s	35
20s	30	40s	48
22s	31		
Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	27	20s	29 1/2
10s	27 @	22s	30
12s	28	24s	31
14s	28 1/2	26s	33
16s	29	30s	35
Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	26	22s	29
10s	26	24s	31
12s	26 1/2	26s	32
14s	26 1/2	30s	30
16s	27	30s extra	36
18s	28	40s	45
Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	42	28s	54
12s	43	30s	60
14s	44	32s	62
16s	45	34s	64
18s	46	36s	66
20s	47	40s	70
22s	48	50s	83
24s	50	60s	1.05
26s	52		

If any man seeks for greatness, let him forget greatness and ask for truth, and he will find both.—Horace Mann.

MONTGOMERY & CRAWFORD

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Textile SUPPLIES Electrical

HARDWARE

MACHINERY

We are making Brick every day
and selling all we make

Our price has been thoroughly liquidated. Now is the time to build.

Write us for price delivered you station and for samples

YADKIN BRICK YARDS
New London, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York—Forced sales of some stocked goods and a weaker cotton market has caused gray goods markets to ease off a little during the week.

Most satisfactory features of immediate business is the noting of small duplicate orders coming in from those who bought a month or more ago and who have hardly had time to receive the merchandise they ordered. It is accepted in the market that business is moving more regularly and jobbers who have ordered can now see the need for replenishing.

Print cloths are back very close to the low point reached, sales of 38½-inch 64x60s having been made at 7¼ cents, or within ¼ cent of the lowest point touched during the last decline. The absence of an export demand for sheetings and other heavy cottons comes at a time when there is less than the normal demand from the bag and general manufacturing trades and affects the markets seriously at any time efforts are made to move stock goods. A new cotton duck list will go into effect February 15, which is based upon 40 off, the new list being equal to 65 off the old list adopted last September. The change has been forced by the lower price of cotton. Retailers and jobbers are buying steadily in small lots for quick shipments and staple standard finished cottons for prompt shipment and scarce. A moderate volume of wash goods business is coming forward and converters have been doing a little better business. Narrow prints have sold well. Sheets and pillow cases are well sold and in active call for immediate delivery of small lots.

Prices current are as follows: 28-inch 64x64s, 6 cents; 64x60s, 5¼; 38½-inch 64x64s, 8¼ cents; brown sheetings, standards, 12 cents; tickings, 8-ounce, 20 cents; denims, 2.20s; indigo, 17 cents; staple ginghams, 13½ cents; prints, 14 cents; dress ginghams, 15 and 17 cents.

Revival of Cotton Manufacturing is Shown in Report.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Revival of the cotton manufacturing industry, which for some months had been on the decline, is indicated in the January cotton consumption report, issued today by the census bureau. There was an increase of 71,419 bales in consumption of lint cotton during January, as compared with December when consumption reached the lowest point it had been in six years with a total of 294,851 bales. Consumption during the six months ended January 31 was 800,000 bales less than in the same period last year, the total being 2,333,855 bales.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 3,230,558 less than operated during January, 1920, while December showed 4,743,758 less than the previous December. In cotton growing states active spin-

dles numbered only 276,108 less than in January a year ago, while December showed 368,535 less than the previous December.

Lint cotton on hand January 31 totalled 6,918,435 bales of lint in consuming establishments and in public storage and at compresses, compared with 5,710,655 bales on that date a year ago.

Cotton consumed during January amounted to 366,270 bales of lint and 23,549 bales of linters, the census bureau announced today.

Consumption in January last year amounted to 591,921 bales of lint and 27,243 of linters.

Cotton on hand January 31 in consuming establishments amounted to 4,273,067 bales of lint and 231,675 of linters, compared with 1,952,326 of lint and 276,546 of linters a year ago; and in public storage and at compresses holdings were 5,645,368 bales of lint and 336,961 of linters, compared with 3,758,329 of lint and 324,965 of linters.

Cotton imported during January amounted to 24,024 bales, compared with 104,485 in January last year.

Exports amounted to 606,002 bales, including 5,246 bales of linters, compared with 929,671 bales, including 7,391 bales of linters.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 31,509,021 compared with 34,739,579 a year ago.

Statistics for cotton growing states were:

Consumed 255,233 bales, compared with 330,793. Held in consuming establishments 623,751 bales, compared with 1,105,967 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 5,201,362 bales, compared with 3,481,165.

Cotton spindles active, 14,766,748, compared with 14,918,924.

Wants Investigation of Cotton Held in U. S.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Under a resolution introduced in the Senate today by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, the committee on agriculture of the Senate will be authorized and directed to make an investigation as to the amounts and grades of cotton held in the United States, at the present time.

When introducing his resolution, Senator Smith said that erroneous figures, as to probable quantities of cotton on hand, caused great losses to cotton growers here. He deplored the fact that it was necessary for the United States to depend on the Liverpool Cotton Association, and the Liverpool Cotton Gazette for figures in order that we might determine correctly, the amount of cotton produced and consumed.

He declared that figures he had received, from various sources, indicated a difference of opinion of over a million bales, and that the purpose of the resolution was to determine the exact quantity produced, consumed and on hand for the year 1920 and thereafter.

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Carolina Sizing & Chemical Company

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

O. K. TALLOW

SOLUBLE OILS

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Cotton Mills — Attention!

"Keystone" Roving Cans and Boxes—Indeed "Peerless"

"Moloney" Leather Belting—Without a Rival.

"National" Hydraulic and Steam Gauges—"International" as well.

"Aries" Roller Sheep Leather—Smooth as a glove.

"Wear Well" Leather Packings—True to their name.

FOR SALE BY

The WILSON Co.

Southern Representatives

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Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

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247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE
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62 Years in Business

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Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.

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Selling Agents for Southern Mills Producing
COTTON FABRICS

For Converting, Manufacturing, Jobbing and Export Trades
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Maximum Production
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Specialists in the preparation of Income and Excess Profits tax returns for Cotton Mills. Tax estimates and adjustments made.

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Sam N. Johnson, Vice-President C. E. Frick, Sec'y
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High Point Machine Works, High Point, N.C.

TEXTILE FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS

"Everything From a Set-Screw to a Power Plant"

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BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

TRADE MARK
MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
ROCKFORD, ILL.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways
Sliver Lap Machines
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Comber Draw Boxes

Detaching Roll for Combers
Drawing Frames
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25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
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For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Knit Goods

Philadelphia—Transactions in hosiery are on a basis indicating a wide open market, with jobbers in the main buying in retailer quantities. No one, apparently, is buying a single case more than he believes will be required for immediate needs. All appear to be taking grudgingly, yet making it plainly evident that there is a good repeat order business ahead. Many of the larger operators actually have sold more hosiery in the last five weeks than in the last four months of 1920, but not a single order measuring up to anywhere near normal.

Many jobbers affect to believe that prices will decline in the next two to four months and offer this as an explanation for parsimonious buying. Some buyers maintain spinners cannot continue to sell yarns at recent prices on the present cotton market. Manufacturers say in reply that if yarns were to recede five cents a pound on the basis of 10s single, such recession could not possibly work toward any decline in the prices of manufactured goods.

It is pointed out that jobbers overlook the fact that there are certain operating costs which give no promise of going lower, such as power. Coal is rated as costing three times pre-war prices; labor is a full 75 per cent to 90 per cent above the pre-war cost, and freights, packing boxes and practically everything entering into the construction and merchandising of finished fabric is so much higher, it is held, that any recession from present prices of hosiery must be regarded as absolutely out of the question.

In many instances wage reductions were accepted only under protest, and it is not believed any further paring of wage scales could be undertaken without serious disturbance of economic conditions. All things considered, it would appear that the price tendency is slightly upward, rather than downward, with manufacturers deploring any attempt to boost values unnecessarily.

One reason for the attitude of the jobber is believed to lie in the fact that more machinery is in operation than for a number of months, and that therefore there will be available all of the hosiery that will be required. It is true, there is an increase in production, but this is not general, being confined more particularly to lines in which there was no great accumulation, and for which there is an apparent strong demand at buyers' prices.

Retailers appear to be buying more, relatively, than jobbers, particularly those who draw direct from manufacturers. The direct-to-retailer mills, however, are not booking large orders, but the orders are in very great number. One of the smaller mills in this class is operating to capacity with a day shift of help, and anticipates being compelled to increase production by employing a part-night shift. The

mill has about 3,500 accounts and for several weeks has been averaging about 100 orders per day. Many of the smaller orders are required to be sent parcel post, and practically all of the others by express. As among the jobber mills, insistence upon shipment by the quickest possible route evidences light stocks in stores almost everywhere, which encourages the belief that there is a large repeat order business in prospect.

Dull Week in Knit Goods.

This week has been a dull one throughout the trade, according to agents and jobbers.

Hosiery, it was stated, had been very active for two weeks, but very little new business has been transacted this week, owing mainly to the fact that practically all buyers had left for home.

Underwear for spring is moving slowly and the present slump is generally attributed to the fact that jobbers have not yet had time to show their new samples and to get the retailers' reaction. However, there is a general feeling of confidence that the present lull is only temporary.

Heavy underwear is marking time, according to the men handling that line. While some jobbers have made tentative inquiries it was stated that no orders have been placed. In fact, it is generally agreed that activities in fall goods will not start till early March.

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Supplying Cotton Mills with
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SAVE Construction, Space, Light, Fuel, Producing More with Less.
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Manufacturers of
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

N. O. McDowell, Genl. Mgr.

A Bull on Carolina.

North Carolina has more cotton mills, more spindles, more cotton mill operatives, a larger annual pay roll, consumes more raw cotton, and turns out a greater variety of cotton textiles than any other state in the South.

All told, we have more than 600 cotton mills—nearly 100 of them in Gaston county. Last year we built thirty-one new mills, against a total of fifty in the entire South including Maryland. The new spindles brought into operation during 1920 in the southern states were 711 thousand, and 543 thousand of these spindles were set up in North Carolina alone. The South added nineteen thousand new looms, and fourteen thousand of these were in North Carolina.

Our textile people are puzzled over the collapse in the market price of cotton goods, and a good many mills were temporarily closed down during the holiday season. Nevertheless they know that no area in the known world offers greater opportunities for expansion in textile industries than the South offers today and in the indefinite future.

Fat years and lean years follow one another with something like the regular swing of a pendulum now as in Pharaoh's day. Cotton mill owners for the most part are banking with undisturbed optimism on North Carolina. And in fat years they have had sense enough to hedge against the hardships of lean years—a lesson that the rest of us seem to learn with difficulty.

I am a bull on America, said Pierpont Morgan, and he sat tight with undisturbed equanimity when the common stock in his steel corporation was selling at ten cents. And the result is the richest single business in America today. This may be a lean year in North Carolina but there are numberless fat years ahead. Timid people are paralyzed by fear. Intelligent, courageous people are bulls on the Old North State, quite in Morgan's humor.—University News Letter.

To the Point.

First Negro—"Is you gwine to pay me dat dollar you owes?"

Second Negro—"I ain't sayin' I ain't."

First Negro—"Look-a-here, man, I ain't ask you is you ain't; I asked you ain't you is."

Its Meaning.

Boy—"Pop, what do we mean when we speak of an average man?"

Pop—"An average man, my son, is one who isn't as good as his wife thinks he is before she marries him, nor as bad as she thinks he is afterward."

Notice.

"Mother, was your name Pullman before you married daddy?" asked little Frances.

"No, dear," replied her mother, "what made you think so?"

"Well, I just wondered. I see that name on most of our towels."

The chief engineer of a large powerplant once said that exposed flanges on steam lines should not be covered, giving the following reasons:

- 1st.—That the economy secured was slight.
 - 2nd.—That the flanges were bound to leak and the flange covering would be destroyed in making repairs.
- Our engineer replied:
- 1st.—That the heat unit loss from uncovered flanges was much in excess of pipe losses for the same area.
 - 2nd.—That the flange covering would reduce flange leaks many percent.
- Within a week the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research submitted a table showing uncovered flange heat losses, and said losses show much in excess of our engineer's thoughts.
- Steam users should cover every foot of heat radiating surface with 85% Magnesia.

We represent Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.

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85% MAGNESIA
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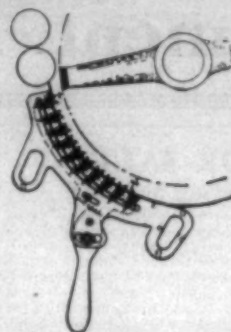
Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

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The Great "Flu" Remedy PINESOL

Mr. Joseph C. Shephard, Wilmington, N. C.

Please ship by freight one barrel Pinesol, and have same followed with tracer. We will appreciate it very much if you will let this shipment come forward right away. For your information will state, that we are getting most excellent results from the use of Pinesol for "flu," and while we are not needing another barrel at this time, we are using every precaution to keep a supply on hand at all times.

Yours very truly,
GLEN-LOWRY MANUFACTURING CO.,
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Cut down expenses and make better work,
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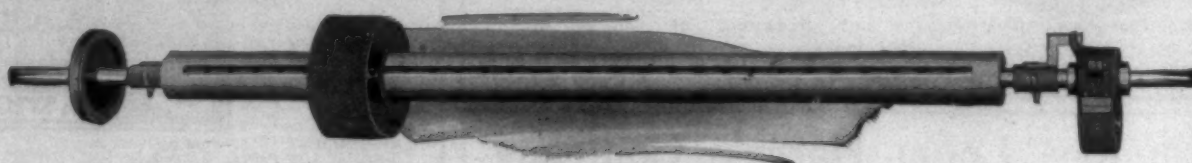
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Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds



Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

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Established 1868

Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Hosiery Yarn.

Wanted—To get in touch with mills making standard grade hosiery yarn, from tinged cotton, in numbers ranging from eights to sixteens. Address H, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

A No. 1 Second Hand for Weave Room; plain goods, Draper looms; \$35 per week. Apply to Overseer of Weaving, Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La.

For Sale.

3 7x3 Providence Speeders, 168 spindle each. Good condition. Low price for quick sale. H. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

A thoroughly reliable party to represent, as Southern Sales Agents, a well known, reputable manufacturing concern, offering a full line of soaps, softeners and oil products for the textile trade. Address Oil, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Twisters Wanted.

4 Whitin Twisters 2½" Ring, 220 to 240 spindle each; 8 Whitin or Fales & Jenks Twisters 2½ or 2¾" Ring. Write giving price and where inspection can be made. 248, Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Good Time to Overhaul Machinery

Your PRODUCTION as well as the LIFE of your frames depend on the condition in which they are kept. The QUESTION then is, are your frames needing overhauling?

We are the PIONEER OVERHAULERS of the South and are today the LARGEST OVERHAULERS in our special line.

We are in position to furnish men promptly for erecting, moving and overhauling cotton mill machinery.

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Manufacturers, Overhaulers and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery.
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1, 75 H.P. Western-2200V-900-Form K.
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1, 35 H.P. Gen. Elec.-550V-900-Form L.
1, 25 H.P. Gen. Elec.-2200V-1200-Form K.
1, 20 H.P. Gen. Elec.-550V-1200-Form L.
1, 15 H.P. Gen. Elec.-220V-1200-Form K.

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1, 35 K.W. Gen. Elec.-Fm. H.-975 r.p.m.
1, 20 K.W. Eddy-Type Y-1000 r.p.m.
1, 3½ K.W. Fairbanks Morse-1900 rpm.

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26 West Fifth St. Charlotte, N. C.

Boss Dyer Wanted.

To communicate with first-class boss dyer who is familiar with the Franklin Process Dyeing Machine. Also bleaching and chain dyeing. Apply to "Tar Heel," care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Wanted.

Second hand for weave room of 400 looms. Must be a hustler and one not afraid of work. Good prospects for the right man. Reply giving age, married or single, also references, to Hustler, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery for Textile Mills

The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.
Jenkintown, Pa.

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

Complete Power Plant Equipment

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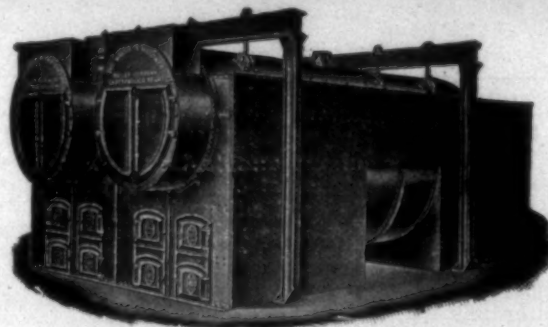
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All Wool Roller, Slasher and Clearer Cloths

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BOSTON, MASS.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer weaving. Am practical weaver on sheetings, prints, twills, chambrays, light and heavy ducks, tire and cord tire fabrics. Am now superintendent of cord tire fabric mill but prefer another location. Am 38 years of age. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2899.

WANT position by young married man with several years experience as book-keeper, pay roll clerk, general office man, etc. Now employed by large Georgia Mill, but have good reasons for wanting to make change. Address No. 2909.

WANT position as superintendent of good yarn or weaving mill. Could take some stock in plant. Thoroughly competent and now employed by large mill but for good reasons would like to make change. Address No. 2925.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in mill in North or South Carolina. Overseer on present job for 2 years. Good reason for wanting to make change. Reference from past and present employers. Address No. 2926.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill of not less than 25,000 spindles by man 39 years of age, 8 years as overseer, 5 years on present job. Can furnish reference and good reason for wanting to make change. Address No. 2927.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man of long practical experience and able to get results. References furnished by leading manufacturers and former employers. Address No. 2928.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man 45 years old with 15 years experience as overseer and several years in other capacity. Best of reference. Address No. 2929.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of small yarn mill. Address No. 2930.

WANT position as manager or superintendent by man of long experience on all kinds of work in South and North. Special experience on tire, fabrics, shirting, etc. Best of reference. Age 42. Address No. 2932.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Now assistant superintendent but want larger job. Ten years practical experience and textile graduate of N. C. College of A. and E. Not married. Best of reference. Address No. 2933.

WANT position as secretary or secretary and treasurer of mill by man of good excellent ability and knowledge of cotton mill work. Thoroughly competent and honest. Clean habits. Address No. 2934.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill on colored work. Have been employed in colored goods mill for years, recently as superintendent. Wish to change to new mill with improved machinery. Address No. 2935.

WANT position as superintendent by experienced man of character and ability who can get results and keep mill going. Address No. 2936.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or assistant superintendent in 25,000 to 35,000 spindle mill. Now employed as assistant superintendent but wish to make change. Prefer mill in

WANT position as superintendent of mill by man of good habits and ability to get results. Will go anywhere if right kind of offer is made. Address No. 2938.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white or colored goods. Many years experience and reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2939.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding and spinning or carding in large mill. Long experience as overseer of carding and spinning and can get results which will please owners of mill. Address No. 2940.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Fifteen years experience. Can give best of references as to character, ability, etc. Address No. 2941.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making plain goods of any class. Long experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2942.

WANT position as superintendent on plain weaving mill or yarn mill on hosiery yarn. Experienced on ring and mule spinning and can get production if it can be gotten. Address No. 2943.

WANT position as superintendent by man of good executive ability. Experienced on duck and yarns of all kinds. Can come at once for good offer. Address No. 2944.

WANT position as overseer of cloth and finishing room in large mill by man experienced on large variety of cloths and for some time recently on denim. Address No. 2945.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning or both. Experienced on wide range of yarns and can furnish reference from some of best manufacturers in South. Address No. 2947.

WANT position as superintendent by experienced man now employed but wishes to change for something better. Can furnish reference from some of best manufacturers in South. Address No. 2947.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2949.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Several years of successful experience and a wide range of work. Reference. Address No. 2950.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experience on all kinds of yarn and can successfully operate any size room. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2951.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill and can operate successfully any medium size mill. Would not consider less than \$3,000 per year. Address No. 2952.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and can get production and keep room in good order with plenty of help. Address No. 2953.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or second hand in large cloth room. Prefer white goods. Married, 33 years of age, 18 years in mill, 13 years as overseer. Address No. 2954.

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WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill in small town or rural district. Married and have three children. Twenty-one years experience in mill. Several as overseer. Address No. 2957.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience in both combed carding and spinning of fine yarns. Good reference. Address No. 2959.

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WANT position as superintendent. At present spinner. Have run twisting and weaving. Especially experienced on duck and tire fabrics. Have successfully superintended at previous times. Best of reference. Would locate permanently in Texas if suited in price and location. Address No. 2961.

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WANT position as overseer of spinning or winding and twisting in large mill or all in small mill. Have had number of years experience as overseer and results. Address No. 2972.

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WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Good references. Address No. 2975.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendency of small mill. Can furnish best of reference as to character, ability, etc. Address No. 2977.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Can furnish references as to character and ability. Have had number years experience on all size yarns. Address No. 2978.

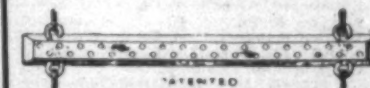
WANT position as overseer of spinning either day or night. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2980.

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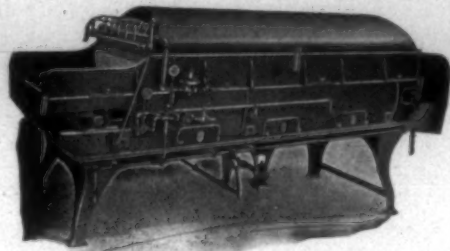
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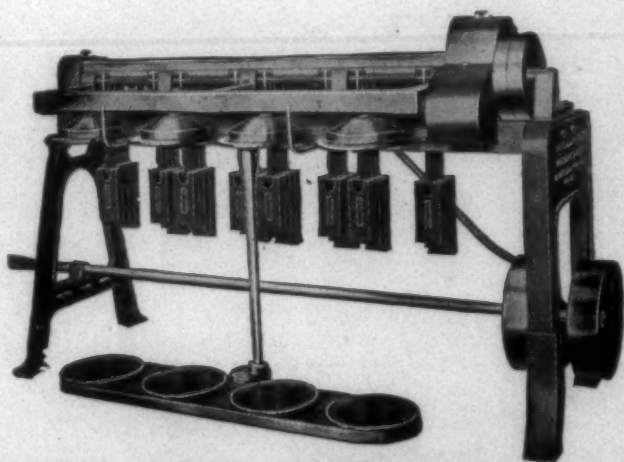
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